Royal West End the brand that made reputation, Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 154 | BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919 | TWO ANNAS

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
2nd August	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
6th „	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
6th „	Sardinia	6,580	Extra
7th „	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
9th „	Kashgar*	8.840	Extra
10th „	Devanha	8,092	

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	"C"	SECOND SALOON. "A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	696	576	516	258
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	236
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
7th Aug.	Lhasa	Karcahi Direct
2nd Aug.	Lightning	Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th „	Karapara	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	8175	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	—	3116	5th Aug.	10th Aug.
Unkai Maru No. 2	—	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Hosei Maru	—	2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	16th July	2nd Aug	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	H. Iwasawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
[illegible] Maru	K. Tsuji	2 Aug	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	[illegible]	19th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	[illegible]	26th August	[illegible]	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Buildings, [illegible] Road,
[illegible]

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The National Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—

Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—

10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, [illegible] at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured [illegible] etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1-20 H.P. 4-cylinder, 5 seater, Ford motor Car, Landaulette body, fitted with magneto, lately overhauled and painted, in good running order.

1-20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, "Dodge" motor car open torpedo body, Zenith carburator, new Michellin tubes and tyres, in perfect order.

1-12 H.P. 4-cylinder, 2 seater, "Calebri" motor car Bosch magneto, Zenith carburator electric dynamo, in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Waudby Road, Fort, the best Building Materials of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban House, known as "Goolistan" the building materials are very strong and serviceable and suitable for erecting another building. The wood work and iron work is superb and very useful.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT CULTIVATING LAND AND CUTTING GRASS AT BELLASIS BRIDGE, PIPE DEPOT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

The right of cultivating and cutting grass on a Plot of land admeasuring about 5,433 square yards at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, of [illegible] Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters meatsafe, rich glass and porcelain ware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, [illegible]stry upholstered suite, glass silver [illegible], sweet toned Cottage piano, by Squire, [illegible] Fan, Pathephone machine, [illegible] cabinets, English cabinets, [illegible] almyrahs, iron safe with stand, wearing apparel handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth [illegible] press, easy [illegible], cooking [illegible] etc., etc.

"Indian" motor bicycle [illegible] car.

The [illegible] of [illegible] Will[illegible] [illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st Aug. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathurdas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st Aug. at 3.30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

4 packages each 200 Chowlas (Dhotees), No. ...... and 16 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 4th August at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the [illegible] of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Chunilal Jamnadas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Soonderdas Premjee of [illegible] Gate Street.

2 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhotees marked B. G. 954, 50 inches 8/9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931, 5½lbs.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105, 5½lbs.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107, 5½lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 446 BALES OF GREY STANDARD SHIRTINGS (CALENDERED) OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Cowasji [illegible] and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the [illegible] August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Century Mill Shop in Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, the following bales of Grey Shirtings:—

157 bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 34in. by 37½ yards, 8¼ lbs. quality No. B 91¼.

81 bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 36in. by 41½ yards by 9 lbs. quality No. B. 92[illegible].

163 bales of 50 pieces each grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 38in. by 37½ yards by 9½ lbs. quality No. 93¼.

45 bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 42in. by 37½ yards by 10½ lbs., quality No. B 14¼—14¼.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery within 4 days from the sale-date, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY AT WATERLOO MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER, TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AND THE SHOP LEASE TILL APRIL, 1920.

High Court Suit No. 1862 of 1919.

PATAK v. MAHON.

Under instructions from N. H. [illegible], the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, all the stock-in-trade of the Indo-Foreign Agency consisting of:—

Chinese and Japanese figures, [illegible], vases, flower pots, wall plates, centre [illegible], rolled gold jewellery, consisting [illegible] bangles, chains, charms, pendants, brooches, wrist and muff chains, silver and nickel [illegible] watches, time-pieces, photo frames, brassware, copperware, aluminiumware, travelling trunks, photographic [illegible], lady's buck leather handbags, [illegible] purses, dressing bags, work boxes, [illegible] hair pins, sandalwood artistic plates, [illegible] and toys, carved plates and figures, [illegible] mirrors and brackets, walking sticks, thermos bottles, gun metal candle sticks, cigar [illegible] and tubes, ash trays, time-pieces with figures, assorted perfumery, liquor tantalus, cut glass decanters, porcelain wash-hand sets, [illegible] oil stoves, [illegible] stoves, sewing machines, [illegible] folding cots, wooden carved screens, show cases, sliding glass door show [illegible] boards, [illegible] looking glasses, electric lights and fan, writing tables, chairs, stools etc.

Detailed catalogues will be published. [illegible]

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin

We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 68, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES OF LONG CLOTH OF MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi, by order of Office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Virji Harjivan:—

11 bales of Long Cloth of Manekji Petit Mills:—

3 bales No. 15235, lbs. 9.
3 bales No. 1575, lbs. 9½.
3 bales No. 1425, lbs. 10.
2 bales No. 1525, lbs. 10½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS OF JUNGHARI LAVING.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Nasar Haji Mavji and Co. at their Godown in Khoja Lane, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Malji Mulji:—

100 bags of Jungbari Laving.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE THIS DAY, 1ST AUGUST, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 1st August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), household furniture such as drawing room suites, chairs, almyrahs, hatstands, wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, dinner waggons, meat safes, writing tables, roll top writing table, soiled linen boxes, gramophones with records and many other useful articles, etc., etc.

Also jewellery, such as pearls mallas, necklaces, collars, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, pendants, ear-rings, nose rings, bangles, bracelets, etc., etc.

The property of private gentlemen.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
23, Churchgate Street.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the offices of the Deputy Controller (Hides), Dharavi, Bombay, [illegible] minutes walk from Mahim Railway Station, B.B. and C.I. Railway, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1919, by order of Capt. D. M. Clarke, Deputy Controller (Hides), a large amount of most excellent office furniture, Tannery fittings [illegible] writing tables, [illegible] pumps, [illegible] etc. Also some Chemicals, hoop iron, mats, gunny oil, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent shall be required at the time of sale.

Property on view from 1st August [illegible] office [illegible] the Auctioneers [illegible].

RICHARD & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 535 KEGS ROSE NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 6th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of Messrs. Storm and Bull, Ltd., of Christiana and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. F. Ruttonsaw and Co., of Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Ex. S.S. "Atna."

535 Kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails, sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against the Bombay Port Trust Bonded Warehouse Delivery Order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Prices paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross, brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross, Red Rs. 1-8 per gross, Green Rs. 1-4 [illegible] big orders.

[illegible] INK FACTORY.

[illegible] Lane, Calcutta.

...L SHORT ADVTS.

...sements are inserted in these co... at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW.—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced PARSI TEACHER for High School Dept. from 1st September. Time 8-30—1-30. Liberal salary. Apply PRINCIPALS, Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. 3612

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ASSISTANTS with knowledge of accounts for Offi... Mess, Coffee Shops, Canteens, etc. Apply ... testimonials between 1-30 and 3 p.m. to ...LAS TRADING CO., Postal Press Build... 8, Tamarind Lane. 3630

WANTED—A HOSPITAL COMPOUNDER for temporary service at Henjam the Persian Gulf. Pay Rs. 45 per month ... free rations and accommodation. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, R. I. M. ...ckyard, Bombay. 3616

WANTED—An EXPERT DYER, for South India to dye Cotton and Silk Yarn and ...th. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and upwards ...h free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3577

WANTED—Experienced and competent TEACHERS, graduates preferred for the G. T. High School at Mandvi in Cutch State, salaries Rs. 60—5—80 and Rs. 80—5—100. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY Goculdas T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3570

WANTED—FAST TYPISTS, SHORTHAND KNOWING; also ACCOUNT CLERKS with over three years practical experience of Gujarati Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 with prospects in each case. Gujarati Hindus need apply soon NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Townhall, Circle. 3611

WANTED—Young men (18 to 23 years) for training as Supervisors in Workshops. Likelihood of graded service being started in the near future which will give good men prospects of rising. Apply with references giving previous experience, and certificates of character to The SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, KIRKEE. 3553

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Four MEDICAL OFFICERS for I... gram steamers. Salary Rs. ...200 per month and found for men holding L.C.P.S. and Rs. 450 and found to those of higher qualifications Apply personally to THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 3593

WANTED.—Influential experienced SALESMEN, for Indent Business by a well established Import firm, one for Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Provisions, etc., and one having through knowledge of Jatha (Bunder) for all sorts of metals, including Iron. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3586

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3554

WANTED, temporary, for two months only, commencing from first week in August, 1919, a qualified and experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. The applicant must possess a diploma from one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. Apply with testimonials and full particulars of experience to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 3455

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Nabha ... Estate, Simla, possessing a fairly good knowledge of English and Office routine, and also a knowledge of engineering-buildings, roads, and electric fittings etc. The selected candidate will have to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 in cash or G. P. Notes. Apply at once with copies of testimonials and photographs ... not to be returned) stating the salary expected, to ... to His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERKS required, good prospects. Apply ARMY and NAVY STORES. 3638

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICERS, preferably with master's certificates. Apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 3595

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Piecegoods, Yarns, Hardware, Metals and Bhunder goods. Salary Rs. 100 and commission. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3602

WANTED—A good TYPIST with knowledge of General Office work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3603

WANTED—GENERAL BROKERS for Local and Moffusil for the Diamond Bankers Ltd., on pay or commission. See or apply to the AGENTS, 18, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3627

SITUATION WANTED.

AN HONOURS GRADUATE, (2nd LL.B.), strong in Sanskrit, Mathematics, seeks DESK WORK, or TUITION. Write to Box No. 899, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 3624

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED—ON HIRE for a Hindu family in good locality a BUNGALOW, with six to eight bed-rooms. Willing to pay good rent. Apply to MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers. 3629

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dak Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards, Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

FOR SALE—English Velor Kop HORSE, used in harness, free of bad marks. Apply Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3582

STEEL BEAMS.—Now Cheaper than Timber for Houses. Ample stocks. Apply GEO. SERVICE & CO., King's Building, Bombay. 3158

FOR SALE—CROWN CORK FITTING and CROWNING MACHINE by hand in working order. Apply VICTORIA AERATED Water Factory, Princes Dock. 3615

FOR SALE—2 Drawing, 1 Slabbing and 2 Intermediate Frames (Howard and Bullough's) all in good working order. For particulars apply to COORLA MILLS, 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3610.

BOOKS—Clearance, at bargain prices, books on literature, philosophy, science, law fiction, annotated, Indian, English, etc., at 5-30 p.m. Catalogues, 124, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 3625

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various sizes and mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3571

YOUR satisfaction is our gain. This is our business motto that helps us to increase our business and satisfy our clients. You will never regret placing a trial order with us Now. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

STENCIL PAPERS, PENS and others sundries for D. Gestetner's duplicator al ways available at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All guaranteed to be "FRESH."

CHAFF CUTTERS, improved and latest, to cut fodder for cattle, now in a very limited number with us for Rs. 167 each. CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3535

"N pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chick Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in S. S.).

WE are authorized and we are prepared to accept the Marine Insurance risks at Tariff Rates from the 15th of August, 1919.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Agents, the Eastern United ... Corporation, Ltd.
... Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

S. S. "KASADO MARU."

THE second class accommodation on this steamer has been abolished and remodelled to first class, but there is no change in the fares of the old second class
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3569

PUBLIC MEETING.

UNDER the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, THE ALL-INDIA and the INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUES and the NATIONAL UNION, a public meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL, Cavel to give a send-off to Messrs. Syed Hassan Imam, Bepin Chandra Pal, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and other public men who are proceeding to England on 2nd August.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, will preside.
All are cordially invited to attend. 3594

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
"GANAPATI" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT control over our Factory's output having ceased from 1st July, 1919, our Cement is now available for the public.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. 3397

WANTED.

WANTED—GRADUATES with the Diploma of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Training College to be Headmasters, one each for the Marathi, the Gujarati and the Urdu Vernacular Teachers' Training Classes maintained by the Bombay Schools Committee. Apply stating qualifications, etc., with minimum salary required to—
D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th July, 1919. 3566

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.
Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3564

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Thomas Birkett and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1919. 3605

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHINRYU MARU" having arrived on the 30th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the Consignees of ... cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. C. J. C. Richards & Co. of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. KAWAGUCHI.

...CES.

...00
A HA... THE FINDER.
ON ... lost three Lahore ...ne hundred each out o... ...ers, F C... 2, 58983). FC... ho brings them to me w... d. App... Dept., "Bombay Chron... 3637

SHORT... ...NHAM COLLEGE.

SPEED CLASSES will be started early in August, if a sufficient number of applications is received. Time: daily, 5-45 to 6-15. Fee: Rs. 4 p. m.
Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3633

NOTICE.

WE are appointed CHIEF AGENTS for All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., (for Fire Department) from 1st August, 1919, and are prepared to accept business at tariff rates.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3644

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1919.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs. E. D. Haskell and F. R. Wadia, as Directors of the Company.
4—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1920, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from ... August, 1919, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.
By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th July, 1919. 3613

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, salary Rs. 1,000 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500. The post is pensionable and carries prospects of promotion to that of First Collector on Rs. 1,500—50—2,000 and eventually to that of Commissioner of Income Tax on Rs. 2,500. Only those should apply who have some years' experience of Accountancy, Banking or of general business. Applications stating age, full particulars of previous experience and date when services would be available, should be made before 5th August and be addressed to the DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Financial Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 3604

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON BEHALF of our clients THAKAR RANCHHODDAS MATHURADAS and Co., carrying on business as piece goods merchants in Bombay, Notice is hereby given that our said clients are not responsible for the Auction Sale advertised by Thakar Govinddas Tulsidas, of 20 packages of Dhoties of the quality of No. 501 yards 8/10 Inches 50, 20 packages of Dhoties of the quality of No. 954 of threads 20 by 20 yards 8/9 in. 45 and 20 packages of Dhoties of the quality of No. 954 of threads 20 by 20 yards 8/10 inches 50, to take place at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1919, and appearing on page 2 of the issue of "Praja Mitra and Parsi" of the 29th instant. The said Thakar Govinddas Tulsidas has failed to satisfy our said clients that the goods tendered for delivery are of the contract description.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.
PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Thakar Ranchhoddas Mathuradas. 3642

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AUSELM FRANCIS de CRESTO has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the part called Thengachi Wari being entry No. 139, Survey No. 36, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 2 acres and 2 and one-quarter gunthas or thereabouts, the assessment payable thereon being Rs. 31 and situated in the village of Juvem Tara in the Registration sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land bearing Pot No. 2 of Survey No. 36, belonging to Henry Zuje Battiger, on or towards the South by the land, bearing Pot No. 3, Survey No. 35 belonging to Narottam Morarji, on or towards the East by public passage and beyond that by the land bearing Survey No. 52, on or towards the west by sea-shore.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No 281 of 1906.

Bai PARSON, widow of Jiwa Kachra deceased, Hindu Inhabitant of Palanpur, in the Territory of His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, now temporarily residing at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiff.
v.
(1) HATHIBHAI ISHWARBHAI, (2) VALIALJIBHAI NAHALCHAND, (3) HIRALAL MANEKCHAND, (4) KALIDAS MANEKCHAND, (5) CHAMANLAL MANGALJIBHAI and (6) NAHALCHAND RAICHAND, all of them Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Palanpur in the Territory of His Highness the Diwan of Palanpur, merchants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in Co-partnership with each other as shroffs and commission agents in the name, style and firm of Valialjibhai Hathibhai by means of their munim Manekchand Gamanchand. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the 1st and 2nd defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 20th day of June, 1919, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd June, 1919 and in the "Sanj Vartiman" and "Dnyan Prakash" of the 29th and 30th instant, respectively, will be proceeded with on the premises situate on the East side of the Gulam Mohideen Damji Street at Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August 1919, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.).
For particulars vide the said Proclamation dated the 20th day of June, 1919.
Dated the 31st day of July, 1919.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKAR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 3635

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between NANALAL MORARJI DAVE and VADILAL PURSHOTAMDAS and Co., has been DISSOLVED from the 18th day of June, 1919, and Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co., are alone entitled to the Goodwill and all the property, assets and outstandings of the Partnership firm carried on either in the name of Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., or Narotam Vadilal and Co., at Medows Street, Fort, and the said Nanalal Morarji Dave has no interest whatsoever in the said firm or in the goodwill, assets or outstandings or property of the said firm.
The business which was carried on under the name and style of Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., by Nanalal Morarji Dave and Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co., is now carried on under the same name and style by the said Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co., at the same place and the said Nanalal Morarji Dave has now no concern with the said business.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Attorneys for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co.
109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3639

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 357 of 1919.

Re: MANGALDAS TRICUMDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... An adjudged Insolvent Exparte—DULABHDAS KUBERDAS. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Mangaldas Tricumdas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.
W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 31st day of July, 1919. 3632

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJI VALABH HARDAYAL and RAMKUVAR FULCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client, Mr. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 593 1/3rd square yards situate, lying and being on the west side of Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 221, New No. A/5086, Old Survey Nos. 621, 1333 and 1334 and New Survey No. 2/9336 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1546-1547 and Street Nos. 24-26-28 and 59 and 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Parsee Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property formerly of the late Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia but now of Jamsetji Ruttonji Mistry and others, on or towards the South by the property of the late Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., and on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.
PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Malukchand Keshavji Shah. 3589

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
THE TRINITY OF DRAMATIC FORCE.
HALL CAINE .....The Author.
DERWENT HALL CAINE ..... The Actor.
And The Book
The most famous of all the
DRAMAS OF GREAT WRITERS.
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
Its appeal in picture form is tremendous.
No character can win your sympathy as does Dan Mylrea prodigal son, black sheep and outcast, as portrayed by Derwent Hall Caine in
"THE DEEMSTER"
BY
HALL CAINE.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 2ND AUG.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!
Riot of Fun from go to gone
Also
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces.....Blue eyed Fairy of the Screen.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Wed. 6th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th 7th: & 8th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
The Great American Musical Success
"CANARY COTTAGE"
For the first time in India.
Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August
"VAUDEVILLE"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 10th At 5-30 p.m.
Plans at ROSE & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
OPENING EPISODES OF THE SUPER SERIAL
Mystery of the Double Cross
Featuring MOLLY KING.
Episodes 1 to 3.
A Fascinating Serial of Mystery and Love
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

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ENTIRE CHANGE OF VARIETY TURN & PICTURES

GAIETY CINEMA

THE QUAINT, ECCENTRIC COMEDIANS

THURBER and THURBER

That Eccentric Fellow and the Vagabond will to-day give a new change of turn

Eccentric Dancing—Comedy—Magic—Illusions—Surprising Acrobatic Feats.

Their Feats are nothing short of Amazing.

You Can't Afford To Miss Them.

WITH

MARIE

Zaib-ul-Dance

with lighted taper

AND

Songs



TO-DAY

3 SHOWS

AT

6-45, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

TRIPLE AMUSEMENTS

COMIC PERFORMANCES, SPLENDID FILMS

SONGS *and* ***DANCES***

POSITIVELY LAST CHANCE OF SEEING

THESE COMEDIANS IN BOMBAY.

Box Rs. 8, Oschestra (first 5 rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re, 1, Second class As. 8, Third class As. 4.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ANNEXING BILL"

Love and Laughs
Mystery Romance
Good Clean Comedy

A Riot of Fun
A Gale of Laughs
A Storm of Sensation

Featuring

Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale

SHE GAVE UP A MILLION DOLLARS JUST FOR THE LOVE OF ONE FELLOW

IN SPITE OF THE WATER FAMINE

We are going full pressure Ahead!

It will be positively a calamity if you miss this day—the last day of the Week—to see the extremely pathetical incidents of the World-famous Screen Story, the

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Incomparably the supremest Production of Pathe Freres.

Mind you—the Programme changes to-morrow.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

The Programme includes a Comedy.

LET US PLEAD

Our difficulty experienced by our Staff during the past Week.

It is somehow a strange habit with certain people belonging to the upper strata of Society, that they choose to turn up at our Picture—House on the very last day just a minute or so before the second bell—exactly when the congestion of anxious Patrons happens to be the highest. They clamour for seats, when it is physically impossible to procure a single available seat. Please bear it in mind—the West-End Cinema is not bult of India rubber, and it is not feasible to stretch it elastically wide.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Third Instalment—Episodes 7, 8, 9 of the Universal Serial Extraordinary

"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

Featuring

THE DARING, DASHING, RECKLESS

EDDIE POLO

also The Universal Screen Magazine and a Splended Comic at your own favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four Shows everyday at 5-15: 7; 8-45; and 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 31.

Rainfall has pratically ceased in the Punjab, but is continuing in Sind and Baluchistan. The depression at the head of the bay has developed into a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity with its centre about two hundred miles south of the Saugor Island. It caused an increase in the activity of the monsoon in north-east India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, lower Sind Central India east, the Central Provinces, west coast of the peninsula, Mysore, Madras Deccan, north Madras coast and local in Bengal, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in south-west Punjab, the north-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Rangoon one and half inches; Moulmein, Toungoo ten; Kyaukpyu five; Minbu, Mandalay, Maymyo one; Yamethin three quarters; Monywa two; Cuttack, Mara Dumka one and half; Gorakhpur, Cawnpore a quarter; Lucknow one; Meerut a half; Simla, Harnai one and half; Quetta three quarters; Hyderabad (Sind) one; Karachi one and half; Mount Abu a half; Ajmer three quarters; Dwarka a quarter; Nowgong two; Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore four; Seoni, Rainur one; Ratnagiri, Karwar one and half; Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan) Hanamkonda a quarter; Calingapatam one; Gopalpur and Ootacamund two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Orissa and central parts of the country.

HEAVY RAINS IN LOWER SINDH.

N. W. RY. LINE BRACHED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 30.

Heavy rain has been falling in the Lower Sindh, since early morning. Karachi is partially under water.

The bund on the Indus, on the east of Karachi, has been breached owing to the sudden rise of the river and the village of Sujawal is in danger of being submerged.

The north-western main line between Brandabad and Jungshahi has been washed out, owing to heavy rains, and the arrangements are being made to transhipp the mails and passengers, but goods traffic is suspended until further notice.

Rain was still falling heavily at Karachi at 5 p.m. and threatens to continue.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Oolobaria, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon in Bay of Bengal, strong monsoon and high seas in Arabian Sea.

S S Shinryu Maru, Captain S. Mori, arrived here from Yokohama, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage strong westerly monsoon.

S S Karapara, Captain J. F. Downing arrived here from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, weather good, monsoon strong with high and heavy seas.

S S Baron Elcho, Captain J. H. Thompson, arrived here from Wallaroo via Freemental and Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage rough sea from Colombo.

S S Pilsna, Captain R. Zernarola, arrived here from Trieste via Alessandria, Port Said, Massova and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 30th July 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.594 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	81.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 ,,
Dew Point	77.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.865 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum do.	77.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind	262 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11 Inches
Total fall during month	24.22 ,,
Do. do. year	47.68 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st.	0.04 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h.	m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	31	m 1	49	27 1	31	m 7 31	17 2
	Aug.	2	1a	28 0	Aug.	8 17a	17 0
Fri.	1	m 2	30	26 6	1	m 8 6	18 2
		3	31a	27 2		8 51a	17 6
Sat.	2	m 3	10	25 9	2	m 8 40	19 2
		3	0a	26 4		9 24a	17 10
Sun.	3	m 3	53	25 0	3	m 9 18	20 1
		3	31a	25 6		10 2a	18 4
Mon.	4	m 4	43	24 5	4	m 10 6	21 0
		4	10a	24 9		10 52a	18 8
Tues.	5	m 5	48	24 1	5	m 11 20	21 9
		5	0a	24 2		11 57a	18 9
Wed.	6	m 7	06	24 1	6		
		6	12a	23 10		1 6a	21 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 31 (Thursday	Sunrise 6h. 15m.	Sunset 7h.	15m.
Aug. 1 (Friday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h.	15m.
,, 2 (Saturday	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h.	14m.
,, 3 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h.	14m.
,, 4 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h.	13m.
,, 5 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h.	13m.
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h.	12m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st July, 1919, was 29.302 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore; night temperature is slightly above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.29in of rain and Cawnpore 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri. Day temperature is above normal in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in lower Sind and local rain in Rajputana; Karachi reports 1.43in., Mount Abu 0.38in., Ajmer 0.70in. and Jaipur 0.10in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are below the average at several stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light rain has fallen at most stations in Kathiawar and in north Gujarat; Dwarka reports 0.22in., Veraval 0.11in. and Deesa 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Indore and Bhavnagar-Pare.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 3.85in., Saugor 0.18in., Nagpur 0.12in., Chanda 0.49in. and Raipur 1.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal at several stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 1.33in., Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 1.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.23in. of rain, Hyderabad 0.32in and Nizamabad 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression from the head of the Bay is affecting the weather in the east of the Central Provinces and rainfall has increased there. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, east Hyderabad, the eastern half of the Central Provinces and lower Sind, and local in Baluchistan, the south-west Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar and Manbar. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Sind and Rajputana, but may extend in the Central and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th July 1919.

There has been widespread rainfall in north-west India and the monsoon has been moderately active in the Peninsula and Burma. The depression at the head of the Bay continues to develop. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Kashmir, Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Behar, the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Rangoon three inches; Tavoy, Moulmein seven; Akyab one and a half; Yamethin, Minbu, Mandalay, Lashio a half; Burdwan, Mussooree one; Lyallpur one-seventh; Montgomery two; Gulmarg a half; Cherat one and a half; Harnay three; Sinjawai three-quarters; Hyderabad (Sind) four; Jagdalpur one; Gulbarga a half; Hanamkonda three-quarters; Vizagapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY the 31st of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th)	98.4	78.8	83	..	0	—0
Jask	94.3	81.5	83	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	91.5	86.1	82	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.2	81.8	79	0.10	4.99	+2.28
Rawalpindi	96.0	79.7	66	..	12.94	+3.19
Lahore	93.8	83.6	77	..	10.91	+3.79
Hissar	97.6	81.0	70	..	3.46	—2.25
Ambala	..	..	..	..	4.35	—6.38
Delhi	94.1	82.0	79	..		
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.5	81.2	87	..	8.95	—2.56
Mainpuri	96.3	77.4	91	0.05	9.65	+0.24
Jhansi	92.6	77.8	93	0.29	26.38	+10.45
Cawnpore	96.6	76.3	83	0.23	10.18	—5.05
Allahabad	97.2	78.8	87	0.05	12.63	—3.64
SIND & RAJPUTANA—	102.1	83.6	67	..	0.20	—0.97
Jacobanad	81.8	77.2	93	1.43	1.75	—2.33
Karachi	94.6	72.5	82	0.70	8.24	—0.46
Ajmer	89.7	75.3	80	0.10	5.65	—1.45
Jaipur	92.6	77.0	68	..	11.50	—0.36
Kotah	97.0	61.8	89	0.38	18.15	—0.23
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	86.8	74.9	84	..	2.45	—6.31
Bhuj	86.9	76.2	79	0.22	4.20	—5.29
Dwarka	83.3	80.1	88	0.11	5.40	—4.66
Veraval	91.8	75.0	70	..	17.11	+1.52
Rajkot	96.4	78.0	77	..	5.54	—6.18
Bhavnagar Pare	87.4	79.1	86	0.08	21.73	—2.97
Surat	90.3	75.8	85	0.03	10.85	—4.68
Ahmedabad	84.2	71.2	82	0.29	19.83	+2.22
Deesa	87.7	70.4	79	..	8.45	—4.30
Neemuch	87.1	70.3	84	..	22.98	+7.67
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	87.9	73.5	94	3.85	27.54	—1.94
Jubbulpore	87.2	73.8	89	0.19	18.01	—2.64
Bangor	87.7	74.4	89	..	25.35	+4.00
Mooangabad	88.8	72.1	82	..	14.19	+0.13
Khandwa	88.9	75.6	79	..	18.28	+3.35
Akola	89.0	74.2	84	..	22.19	+4.60
Amraoti	90.2	76.6	82	0.12	29.02	+6.00
Nagpur	91.5	76.0	92	0.49	23.69	—0.23
Chanda	92.2	77.0	96	1.22	37.87	+15.14
Raipur						
KONKAN—	85.3	78.4	86	0.06	47.61	+3.84
Bombay	80.7	74.7	84	1.33	63.11	—0.05
Ratnagiri	84.9	..	94	0.25	57.76	—4.51
Marmugoa	88.2	74.1	95	1.62	70.53	—6.13
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	89.4	72.4	74	..	9.67	+0.04
Malegaon	83.8	68.6	80	..	8.89	—0.07
Ahmednagar						
Poona	90.3	72.4	73	..	11.51	+2.32
Sholapur	83.4	72.1	74	0.05	4.91	—0.68
Bijapur	75.9	67.2	96	0.23	18.30	—7.02
Belgaum	85.2	71.2	81	0.04	9.25	—5.13
Aurangabad	86.8	73.3	83	0.13	14.10	—1.68
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.4	72.9	82	0.32	13.98	+2.98
Hyderabad						
MALABAR & CEYLON	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	84.8	77.1	90	0.08	7.58	—5.50
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.2	74.2	94	0.60	12.57	+1.90
Masulipatam	91.5	76.4	62	..	2.21	—1.58
Bellary	92.0	76.3	75	0.27	14.17	+7.34
Cuddapah	94.1	80.8	63	..	8.65	+2.88
Madras	91.8	66.8	89	0.15	7.48	+0.26
Bangalore	86.7	68.0	75	0.09	1.93	—1.31
Coimbatore	95.1	78.1	83	..	5.73	+3.01
Trichinopoly	94.6	80.5	70	..	6.07	+1.94
Negapatam						

"HORRORS OF MEAT DIET."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following will form a useful counterpart to what appeared yesterday in your columns under the above heading:—

"According to statistics an average person spends more money for meat than bread, breakfast foods, and milk together, or for milk, butter, and vegetables. If milk were substituted for meat, the cost would be much less and the saving in food cost would be more.

That the large percentage of meat is unwise is well admitted by medical authority. In prolonged feeding experiments, milk is found to be vastly superior to meat. Neither in its inorganic nor in its vitamin content is meat suited to take the place of milk or green vegetables in nutrition. We have long been accustomed to the use of milk in liberal amounts in cookery and of cream, butter and cheese. It is not generally appreciated that these articles have a dietary value far greater than can be expressed by their protein and energy content. They act as correctives for the deficiencies of the cereal grains and without them the nutrition of people will suffer seriously. We could entirely dispense with meats without suffering any ill effects whatever, but if we permit the case of milk even in the diet of adults to fall much below the present consumption its effects will soon become apparent in our efficiency. Thus the consumption of less meat and more milk is plainly desirable also from the standpoint of our present knowledge of nutrition. A general suggestion is applicable to households both of small and liberal incomes: As much should be spent for milk as for meat, and as much together as for meat.

The teaching of a higher appreciation of milk and vegetables as food is a matter both of patriotism and of applying the newer knowledge of nutrition to the promotion of public health and the improvement of food economy.—Yours, etc

J. A. GEORGE.

Bombay, July 29.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

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PEERLESS FEARLESS QUEEN OF THE SERIAL KINGDOM, AS THE

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HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH.

GREAT DISCOVERY BY EMINENT SPECIALIST.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing the arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness, and it therefore gives us real pleasure to publish herewith a simple prescription which, by correcting faulty metabolism and stimulating the activity of certain sluggish vital organs, quickly produces a marvellous transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently averaging from three to four pounds the first week, and very rarely less than two. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and debility which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, all quickly disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

The prescription, which is absolutely harmless, direct you to take before each meal a 5 grain tablet of *bitro-phosphate*, such as you may obtain, at small cost, from any chemist. Eat all you want, but chew your food thoroughly.

CAUTION.—Although the above prescription is unequalled for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness, and general debility, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

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JULY, 1919.

ALL-INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE.

Mr. N. S. Rayan, B.A., Secretary to the Reception Committee of the All-India Public Libraries' Conference writes:—

The above Conference is being organised by the public of Madras, at the instance of the Standing Committee of the Andhra Desa Library Association, to hold its first sessions in Madras this Michaelmas. The necessity for such a conference is probably too well established to need any arguments in its support. Library organisation as a movement has received little or no attention from the general public in the whole of British India except probably in the Andhra Desa, where the movement, since its birth about five years ago, has been making rapid progress. Among Native states, on the other hand, Baroda has been very active in this direction, and with the help, guidance, and active co-operation of the state, the library movement is spreading rapidly with the best results. Mysore and Ruducotta have lately followed Baroda's noble example and are striving their utmost to spread this excellent medium of mass education. Though in British India the government cannot be expected to be so enthusiastic and helpful to this movement as in the states, yet, under proper management, the authorities may be induced to financially strengthen this cause if non-official India takes the lead and does the preliminary work. It is in order to arrange a common platform for all those interested in the movement and in the spread of libraries, to create an interest in the minds of the public generally for the same and to co-ordinate the work in this direction to be begun or proceeded with in the various provinces of British India and Native states that the above conference is being organised.

The Conference, will be presided over by Mr. Kudalkar, Curator of State Libraries, Baroda, and a gentleman of ability and great library experience.

Gentlemen desiring to have any information regarding the conference are requested to apply to the secretaries at 17, Nassa Mudaly Street, Madras, as early as possible.

Sepoy Ishar Singh of the 91 Punjabis at Rangoon, ran amok on Monday and after shooting at several other sepoys with a rifle stolen from the quarter-guards committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been convicted by a court martial of theft and was in the quarter-guard, but by some trick managed to get possession of the rifle and cartridges and after firing at the Havildar broke out of the guard. He was pursued and fired at and was eventually found lying under a bungalow.

CABLE [redacted]

[redacted]RPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 28th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		47,000
Mid. Americans Spot		21.87
Egyptain F. G. F.		..
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	34.85
	Jan.	34.90
	Mar.	34.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	34.40
	Jan.	34.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	21.77
Aug.	21.71
Sept.	21.71
Oct.	21.82
Nov.	21.89
Dec.	21.92
Jan.	21.92
Feb.	21.92
Mar.	21.92
April	21.87
May	21.83

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. July 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.25
" " Fully Good	15.75
" " Fine	16.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.35
" " " Fully Good	17.85
" " " Fine	18.10
" Broach Good	18.35
" " Fully Good	18.60
" " Fine	18.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
" Expet to Gteat Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Fiuture at New York Oct	34.63
" " " Jan.	34.71
" " " Mar.	34.73
Spot Cotton at New York	35.15
" " Orlean	34.60
Future at New Orleans Oct.	34.13
" " Jan.	34.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.37.00
Silver Commercial Bars	107

MONEY MARKET.

REPETITION.

London, July 17th

Bar Silver Spot	54 1/4
" 2 months hence Steady	54 3/8

London, July 28th.

[redacted] 3%	61 1/4
[redacted]lver Spot	55 3/16
2 months hence	55
[redacted]ing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
[redacted]nt, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent	
[redacted]e 5th April 1917.	
[redacted]nt Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
[redacted] Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
[redacted] Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
[redacted] " " " 6 "	4 3/4
[redacted]t day to day loans	3 1/8
[redacted] 7 days market loans	3 1/8
[redacted] 2½ %	51½
[redacted] Paper 3½ %	57½
[redacted] Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	31.80

WAR LOAN.

London, July 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87
4½ % 1925—1945	£89
5 % New	£94 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 26th.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Paid	1080
Linseed Plate Export	168,000

London, July 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	1020
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lb. exship July-Aug. Quoted	1060
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1000
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	1140
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Buyers	1070
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Quoted	1100
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1040

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£107½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Jaca C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Nominal Sellers	53

Tone.—Lover tendency and nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	1/11

Tone.—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 31

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 600 for Fully Good Broach, July/August and declined to Rs. 598, remaining quiet at this price for some time. The rate then declined to Rs. 594½ and improved to Rs. 599, but fell back to Rs. 597½, this being the quotation at 4 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 598. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 600, and after further changes closed as under.

The ready market has been quiet with only a small dmand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..August	598
Fully Good Bengal	..September	476
Fine Oomras	..September	562
Good Southerns	..August	547
Good Southerns	..Sept.-Oct.	561

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 31st JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..August	598
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	.. Sept.	473
Fine M.G. Oomras	.. Sept.	562
Good M.G. Southerns	..August	550

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	481	466	448	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	476	461	443	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	572	554	532	..	"
Central Provinces	587	569	547	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	602	595	585	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	567	557	537
SawginedDharwar	..	602	595	585	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th July 1919.

Cotton	5,666	bales.
Wheat	2,567	Cwts.
Linseed	14,093	"
Rape, etc.	8,455	"
Gingellyseed	243	"
Poppyseed	1,137	"
Groundnuts	1,815	"
Castorseed	2,852	"
Rice	59,236	"
Myrabollams	573	"
Cottonseed	21,154	"
Mowraseed	39	"
Gram	Nil	
Jowar	1,720	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 31st-6-0

	Ready Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	74 0 0	....
" " Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0	....
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	22 8 0	....
" " Cawnpore	22 0 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	22 8 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	26 0 0	27 0 0
" " Thin	25 8 0	26 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	130 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	120 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	115 0 0	....
" Black	120 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	25 0 0	26 0 0
Groundnuts	135 0 0	....
Mowraseed	9 4 0	....
Barley	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	97 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 31st.

	Rate. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 12
Curimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	250½
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	209½
Shanghai	325½
Japan	137
Singapore	138½

Market Quiet.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay July 31.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 263.
Credit 3 Msd/a 278.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong 209/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 325.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 274/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing chiefly in Cotton Mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,665, Swan 915, Simplex 740, Madhowji 2,835, Shapurji 180, Fazulbhoy 1,030, Currimbhoy 505, Kastoorchand 1,300, Kohinoor 2,092/8, Crescent 305, David 905, Finlay 795, Colaba 2,330, Century 602/8, By. Dyeing 1,900, Cen. Mining 38, Alcock 835, Katni Ord 327/8, Katni Defd. 1,770, Shivrajpur 41, By. Burma 1,020, Bt. Burma Petro: 29, By. Tramway 772/8, By. Steam 465, Tata Ord 232/8, Tata Old Defd. 1,132/8, Tata New Defd. 535 pr, Tata New Old 110 pr, Tata Bank, 58, Tata Oil 375.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	19%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2,190
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,030
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	165
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	60
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	57
EXCHANGE BKS.				£
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	85
Mercantile Bank				100
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 123	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	£25	—	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	85
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4%	80
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100		4%	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4%	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	5%	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5%	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	567½
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
AhmedabadAdvance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,410
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,900
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,295
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	602½
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,842½
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	40	2,330
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	825 xd
Crescent	100	do.	25	305
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	505
David	250	do.	20	905
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	310
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	822½
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	1,030
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,022½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	795
Gold Mohor	500	—	125	1,100
Globe	100	—	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	—	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	287½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	800
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	387½
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,300
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June-Dec.	700	4,200
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	2,092½
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,950
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept	125	2,835
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,900
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,880
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	—	400	3,650
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	—	10	475
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pabaney	250	—	Nil.	285
Pearl	250	—	55	720
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	570
Planet Mill	100	—	5	155
Premier	63	—	Nil	62½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	—	180
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	60	650
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	180
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	8,000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	740
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,060
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	915
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,665
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	250	—	—	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	75	1,125
P	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraVelley O 600	1 000	—	4%	830
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	—	4%	825
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	835
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	4%	4
Bamanqua	5	—		8½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	60 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporta	125	—	25	1,020
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25	125	—	—	302 pm.
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct	—	28
By. ElectricSupply P.	210	—	6%	164
and T. Co. Ltd. O.	210	—	10½	777½
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,050
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	465
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10		2	54½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10		4	30
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern O	75	—	5%	22
Chemical Co. D	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	805
O	100	—	5	327½
Katni Cement D	40	—	44½	1,770
P	100	—	7%	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P300	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	83
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	—		100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	84
Marslane Price Co.	100	—	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	48	1,000
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	4	41
Sirdar Carbue Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	6	232½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	—	80	1,132½
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	—	—	150
" Dif (")190	400	—	—	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,547½ pr.
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata "Iron" Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prem.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6 [illegible] prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	225
Telephone Co.	50	—	8	310
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	—	—	377½

B—Buy. D—[illegible] U—Nominal price

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	800
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	7%	850
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	—	20	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	185
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	10	100
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

1982-18—N C Dalal Re Mehta and Co. a firm v. Desai Ratilal Harilal and anr. In person.

LONG CAUSES.

1304-18—Jehangir M and S, Jankibai widow v Amibai widow, Mulla and M, Part heard.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hassein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co.

1113-16—Soonderdas and Co, Bai Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla and M.

326-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and Din.

926-18—Ard H D and Co, Kesharbai v Bhimji Meghji and ors, Shroff and D, Tyeb D and Co, Ard H D and Co.

846-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Venkatesh Raghvendra and ors, Chitnis Moti and Kanga.

946-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Parshottamdas and ors v Goverdhandas Khetsey a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1339-18—Ard H D and Co, Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakulbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1345-18—Matu J & M, Mirza Zainu Abedin-Khan Shirazi v. Rev. W E Bancroft, Craigie B & C.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co., For postponement.

1383-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1384-18—Pandia and Co, Ratilal Maganlal v Messrs. Harilal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v. Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw & Co., M B Chotia.

1148-18—Mulji and Th, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v. Radhabai widow, Daphtary F & D.

630-18—Dubash and Co., Messrs. Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Motichand and D.

1029-16—Craigie B and C. The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

1029-18—Craigie B & C. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld. v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISMISSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1572-19—Payne & Co., Munji Nathorbhai & Co. v. Chandrasing Manibhai.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBER.)

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1422-19—Bhimji & Co., Mathuradas Morarji v. Messrs Doongersey Chhotalal a firm, Ard H D & Co., 15-5-19.

1557-19—N C Dalal, Laxmidas Girdhardas a firm v. Bhataji Bhurmah a firm, 9-6-19.

2226-19—Shroff & D, Madhavlal Ranchoddlal a firm v. Mulchand Manilal a firm, 25-7-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand and Club.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

338-18—Craig B & C, Karsondas Thakerseydas Rowji & anr v. The Albert Press Co., Ltd., & ors, Ard H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

785-18—Kanga and S, Mootoomal Hotchand Waniya v. E H. Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co., Part heard.

[illegible]-18—Shroff and Din, Rustomji Edulji Bharucha v Lieut-Col M P Kharegat, Craigie B and Co.

1243-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Gambhirmal Himatmal and ors, Tyebji D and Co.

1145-17—Captain and V, Messrs Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Binod Mills Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

714-18—Craigie B and C, Messrs W and A Graham and Co a firm v Pragji Ebjee and ors, Bhai K and Gir.

191-18—Sabnis and Gore, Krishnarao Nanabhoy Chapwalla v Vasantrao Nanabhai Chapwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Dastur and Co, Daph F and D.

321-18—Mulji and Tha, Amritlal Hiralal a firm v Gordhandas Kaliandas, Mehta D and L.

815-18—Purshotamdas and Co, Bhagwanji Devkaran a firm v The G I P Railway Co and anr, Little and Co.

1391-18—Matu J and M, Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm v Madhavdas Jethabhai, Captain and V.

1403-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari, Little and Co.

1421-18—Bhai K and Gir, Bai Champa v The Bombay Stores Supply and Trading Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1386-18—Amin and Desai (for a pauper), Esmail Vali Vastra v Abdulla Vali Vastra and anr, Kanga and S, Mancher and N.

1393-18—Bhai K and Gir, Tekhraj Tekchand v Mathuradas Somji and anr, Ard H D and Co.

1272-18—Bhimji & Co., Cajitan Francio Murzello & ors v. Daniel Mansel Murzello & ors, Daph F & D, Bhimji & Co.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 30.

The rice market continues as for some time past, buyers eager to buy, but millers refusing to sell at the control prices. The Straits Rice Merchants' Association write to the press that as they are unable to obtain Meedon rice at the control rate, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per thousand bags being demanded by sellers, they have wired to Penang to refuse freight and licences. A firm of shippers to Bombay also sends the press a copy of letter addressed to the Foodstuffs Commissioner that they are unable to obtain rice to fulfil licenses for Calcutta without paying heavy premium.

NO MORE PILGRIM SHIPS FROM KARACHI.

WARNING TO INTENDING PILGRIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

It is notified that there is unlikely to be any pilgrim ship sailing from Karachi after the steamer leaving in the end of July. As accommodation in this steamer will only be sufficient for the pilgrims already in Karachi, the intending pilgrims are advised not to proceed to that port until further notice.

NEW POST-MASTER GENERAL OF NIZAM'S STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 30.

Mir Muzherroddin, Personal Assistant to Postmaster-General Madras has received a firman from the Nizam appointing him Postmaster-General of his dominion. The Resident has been officially addressed for the transfer of his services.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave leave to request, through your valuable paper, the members of the above Society to attend the annual general meeting of the Society which has been convened to meet on Sunday, the 3rd inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and particularly to attend a special general meeting which will be held immediately after the annual general meeting on the same date. It has been found necessary to request all the members interested in the progress of the Society's schools to attend the aforesaid meeting, as very important changes in the constitution and rules of the Society are intended to be effected on a requisition to that effect submitted by Mr. D. G. Padhye and 13 other members of the Society. Notice of the proposed changes has already been given to each member of the Society.

An attempt has been made by some members of the Society, who seem to be opposed to certain important changes, to bring on the managing committee all the three Superintendents of the Society's schools, as also three teachers, voluntary and paid, to the exclusion of other independent members. The committee is, thus, going to be monopolized by the Superintendents and teachers. The requisitionists headed by Mr. D. G. Padhye, have, therefore, thought it fit to introduce rules which will allow the Superintendents to be made ex-officio members in addition to the present number of members, and exclude teachers from the managing committee, except such honorary teachers as the managing committee may recommend. It is also intended to have a rule passed prohibiting members who have paid no subscription at all from exercising the right of voting. This step is purposely proposed to be taken with a view to prevent the repetition of an attempt made at present to get a large number of new members enrolled a short time before the day of election—members who had paid no subscription at all, yet exercised the right of returning members to the managing committee, more particularly, Superintendents and teachers.—Yours, etc.,

L. B. NAYAK.

Thakurdwar, July 31.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to 29th July are Rs. 11,08,36,400 inclusive of Rs. 51,83,250 in the shape of war bonds.

The opening ceremony of Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at Lucknow, will be performed by Mr. E. H. Ashworth, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, at the office of the bank on Monday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 30.

S S Shinryu Maru—Mori—Yokohama—June 19.

July 31.

S S Oolobaria—Pratt—Rangoon—July 17.
S S Karapara—Downing—London—July 6.
S S Baron Elcho—Thompson—Wallaroo—
July 31.
S S Pilsna—Zernarola—Trieste—July 7.

DEPARTURE.

July 1.

S S Warturm—Fairweather—Liverpool and Marseilles.
S S Khosrou—Chaumont—Jeddah.
S S Linga—Morgan—Karachi.

July 31.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
S S Shwedagon—Goodbody—Rangoon.
S S Bahrein—Constantine—Aden.
S S Zayani—Fairweather—Jeddah.
S S Claveresk—Carr—Karachi.

S S Shinryu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Shinryu Maru, 1,958 tons, Captain S. Mori, arrived in harbour, on Wednesday from Yokohama via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 19th June.

S S Oolobaria:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 17th ultimo.

S S Karapara:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English Mail steamer Karapara, 3,722 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 10thultimo, a general cargo, 58 cabin and 13 deck passengers, which port she had left on 4th idem.

S S Baron Elcho:—The steamer Baron Elcho, 2,775 tons, Captain J. H. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Wallaroo via Fremental and Colombo, with a cargo of wheat, which port she had left on 1st ultimo.

S S Pilsna:—The steamer Pilsna, 4,915 tons, Captain R. Zernarola, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste via Alesandria, Port Said, Massova and Aden, with a general cargo which port she had left on 7th ultimo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi Mail steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shiwedagon:—The I. B. P. Coy's steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain T. A. Goodbody, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Bahrein:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain J. S. Fairweather, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1,083 pilgrims.

S S Claveresk:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Claveresk, 2,440 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Karachi, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 31st July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymeric	New York	4-8-19	W & A G & Co
D & E Siam Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	..O S Kaisha
H Kura	Abadam	1-8-19	S Wallace & Co
Offside H Vergemere	N F	N F	..D Khandwala
F Itola	Shanghai	2-8-19	..M M & Co
G Dwarka	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Bunts Castle	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
N Clan Alpine	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
P Lowmoor	N F	N F	..Balli Bros.

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrungi	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi	Karachi	7-8-19	..K N & Co
2 Boats of Dogra and City of Hankow	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Koweit	..	..	..T M & Co
5 Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	2-8-19	.J Finlay & Co
6 Varsin	Marseilles	N F	..M M & Co
8 Zayani	Jeddah	1-8-19	.H S Saunbury
9 Bahrein	Aden	1-8-19	..T M & Co
12 Kumeric	Calcutta	8-8-19	..W & A Graham & Co
15 Lightning.	P Gulf	5-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Kamsa	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Syria	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Chakdina	Busra	1-8-19	..M M & Co
5 Karagola	N F	N F	. M M & Co
7 Chindwara	London	5-8-19	..M M & Co
9 Ehphanta	Busra	3-8-19	..M M & Co
10 Vita	Busra	2-8-19	..M M & Co
11 Dunera	Shanghai	1-8-19	..M M & Co
Offside 11 Bankura	Busra	3-8-19	..M M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	4-8-19	..D B I M
12 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	2-8-19	..M M & Co
13 Kandy	N F	N F	..D B I M
14 Sofala	Jeddah	4-8-19	..M M & Co
17 War Dance	Loddon	3-8-19	..K N & Co
17 Ellora	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Jetty end Muttra	Busra	4-8-19	..M M & Co
Jtty Umta	Rangoon	2-8-19	..M M & Co
B Pier Station Karapara	London	10-8-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Iran	N F	N F	..H Shanbury & Co
Kashgar	London	9-8-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shwedagon	Rangoon	1-8-19	..I P Petrolum & Co

IMPORTS.

July 31.

S S Garagola from Australia via Colombo, Agents M. M. and Co.:—58,077 bags wheat.
S S Purnea from Bahrein, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1 tin pearls.

EXPORT.

S S Kashgar for London:—31 bales hemp, Lukmanji Ebrahimji.
S S Chindwara for London:—1 parcel buffalo hides, H. M. Halim.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—12 bales woolen carpets, D. Chhelaram.
S S Aymeric for New York:—301 cwts gum kadaya, 50 cwts gum arabic, Shamjee Chapsey and Co.
S SAymiru for Philadelphia:—129 casks goat skins, Eurico N. Stein.
S S Verzin for Marseilles:—600 cwts coffee, Walkers and Co.; 1,155 cwts, gingelly seed, D. B. Khan and Co.
S S Dunera for Yokohama:—1 case opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
S S Itolo for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton grey twist, I. David.
S S Dunera for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 425 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 251 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton grey, twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.
S S Dunera for Keelany:—25 cases opium Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
S S Dunera for Hongkong:—75 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 2,500 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

AQUEDUCT REPAIRED.

USUAL WATER SUPPLY FROM TO-DAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the Commissioner informed the members that the Tansa aqueduct had been repaired yesterday afternoon and that the usual water-supply would come into the city from Thursday night, although the full effect of the supply would not be felt until Friday morning. It had also been decided to continue to supply the city with an extra supply of water during the next few days. The Corporation continued sitting till half-an-hour later, owing to pressure of work.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji had given notice to move:—

"1. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date the reason why the Frere (Grant Road) Over-bridge has been closed to all vehicular traffic for the last 2 or 3 months, and when it is likely to be reopened.

"2. Is there any likelihood of the work of widening and rebuilding the overbridge and laying over it tram lines from Grant Road Terminus to Gowalia Tank Road, sanctioned by the Corporation some time ago, being taken in hand by the railway authorities, before the end of this year. If not, the reason why such an important public work is being delayed so long.

"3. The Commissioner be further requested to represent its urgent necessity to the railway authorities, in the interest of public convenience and facility for general traffic, and to expedite the work as much as possible."

He withdrew the first part of the resolution, as the bridge had been opened since then.

The Municipal Commissioner said, owing to the bridge being unsafe, heavy traffic was not allowed on it besides the railway company were going to take up the repair work in hand shortly. He therefore requested that the motion be withdrawn.

REVISED LINES FOR PUBLIC STREETS

In view of the above explanation, the whole resolution was withdrawn.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the considerate and express opinion of sanitary experts which is admittedly recognised by all sanitary authorities as a sanitary truism that the maximum purity of the air inside a house can be no greater than that of the outside air from which it is supplied. In practice house air is invariably less pure than outside air whether in a mansion in the rountry or in a slum dweling in a town. If, therefore, in a given population there are houses which abut on *narrow* and *filthy* lines where refuse of every kind is allowed to accumulate then infectious diseases like typhus, plague, small-pox, dengue, influenza, etc., once finding entrance will flourish and spread and become *endemic* rather than epidemic and he be requested to report as to whether in the interests of the sanitation of the City at large and for the promotion of public health, safety and convenience, it is desirable and feasible to prescribe revised regular lines in the cases of all public streets and lanes in the city, which are less than 40 feet in width, so as to widen them ultimately to that width and, if so, to submit proposals accordingly at an early date

"2. That the attention of the Commissioner be further invited to the amounts spent by the Municipality on street improvements every year from 1888-1889 to 1917-18, with the annual income of the Municipality for the years respectively and the annual amounts paid to the City Improvement Trust since its establishment in the year 1898 and he be informed that in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable and necessary to *enforce* and acquire set-backs of properties whenever they fall due under Sections 297, 298 and 299 of the Municipal Act so as to avoid the cheese-paring policy which entails the losing for generations or perhaps for ever the best opportunities that offer themselves with regard to the absolutely necessary widening of third-class streets and lanes in the city, by giving up set-backs on flimsy grounds of economy, unmindful of the consequent serious harm to the poor people residing in the locality, and that no new street laid out or made either under Section 296 or under Section 304 shall hereafter be less than 40 feet in width."

Dr. Sukhia said, the Commissioner should take the first opportunity of widening the narrow lanes in the city, as it would improve the ventilation. Owing to the narrowness of those lanes, the houses did not get sufficient ventilation and light. In addition to that whenever there was a fire special ladders could not be taken into the narrow lanes and by widening the lanes they would save the lives of many people.

Dr. D. B. P. Master said, if the air in the streets was poisoned and if there were houses in such lanes, the people would be breathing impure air. They must find money for the improvements set forth in the resolution, and unless they adopted them sanitation would never be improved in the city.

The Commissioner said, the motor should be rejected at once. The question had been considered before by a committee and the only effect of the resolution would be that they would transfer the rate-payers' money into the pockets of the land-lords.

Dr. Cursetji said, even if they spent crores of rupees in these improvements, they would be spent well. He moved an amendment referring the question to the special committee already appointed with a request that the report should be expedited as much as possible.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said, the Commissioner should report to the Corporation as to what would be the proper amount of compensation to the landlord for the set-backs.

DR. SUKHIA'S REPLY.

Dr. Sukhia in replying said, he was amazed at what the commissioner had said about the rejection of the proposition. During the last epidemic, he would ask the Commissioner, whether there was not greater mortality in narrow lanes than in the houses abutting on broad streets. They were spending crores of rupees in building roads, but that was the only way of improving the slums and that was by widening the roads. He withdrew his motion in favour of Dr. Cursetji's amendment.

The amendment was then put to vote and passed.

REPAIR OF AQUEDUCT FINISHED.

The Commissioner here announced that he was glad to inform the Corporation that the repair work was finished early Thursday morning, and the city would get its usual water-supply from Thursday evening, and water would come into the city at night; but the effect of the supply would not be felt fully immediately, and they would get the usual supply from Friday morning. He hoped, also, to continue the additional supply of water for a few days more with the view to cleaning the city. (Cheers).

The Corporation considered a letter from the Schools Committee stating:—

"I have to state that the Schools Committee have carefully considered the suggestion made by Government in their letter, Educational Department, of 29th November 1918, to the President of the Corporation, namely, that Section 39 of the Bombay Municipal Act be amended so as to provide that the School Committee shall consist of 16 members, 12 to be elected by the Corporation from the Municipal Councilors, and the remaining 4 to be selected by the Corporation or the 12 elected members. The Committee came to the conclusion by a majority of 7 to 3, that in consideration of the fact that the Schools Committee is an Executive Body it was not desirable to increase the present number of its members, which is 12, but that only 10 out of these members may be elected by the Corporation and the remaining two, one of them a lady, be co-opted by the ten elected members of the Committee."

The President said, the resolution, as it stood, not a single member of the Schools Committee was willing to move. He therefore asked some of the members to move the proposition as passed by the Schools Committee and some other member could then move an amendment.

Dr. R. P. Nariman then moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be recorded and that the Government be informed that the Corporation approve of the amendment of the section in the light of the suggestion made by them. He was surprised to find that the Schools Committee should pass such a resolution curtailing the powers of the Corporation. They would do better, if they acceded to the suggestion made by the Government. He said that the four members should be elected by the Corporation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded and said they should pass the amendment unanimously.

Mr. M. U. Mandlik said, he was in favour of the amendment.

The amendment was then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

END OF WATER FAMINE.

REGULAR SUPPLY FROM THIS MORNING.

REPAIR WORK COMPLETED.

The city may heave a sigh of relief that the great water famine is at last over. The work of repairing the aqueduct was completed yesterday afternoon, and as water was expected to reach the city last night, the public will get their regular supply of water from this morning. The repair work was not expected to be completed before Sunday, but the fact that it has been done much quicker than anticipated, reflects great credit on Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, and the Hydraulic Engineer and the staff who did everything possible to have the work expedited.

Mr. P. W. Monie, the Commissioner, announced at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, that the work of repairing the aqueduct, carrying the Tansa Water supply had been completed on Thursday morning, and that in anticipation of the repairs being completed, water was brought down on Wednesday to a point about 14 miles from Sion, which was at a short distance from the break in the aqueduct. The water was turned on about noon on Thursday and the latest information he had received was that it had passed Bhandup. It was however not expected to reach Bombay before 10 or 12 o'clock that night. The effects would not however be felt till Friday morning because the storage tanks would take some time to be filled. For a few days they proposed to give the city from Friday morning, in addition to the normal supply of water from Tansa, the extra supply from Vehar and Tulsi lakes which was being given for the last five days.

POONA RACING.

HANDICAPS IN FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

The following are the handicaps for the First Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, the 2nd August.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Tara Pine (late Miss Rich) 9-10; Batten 9-7; Stageland 9-2; Spearwood; 8-12; Crushed Glass 8-12; Christmas Holiday 8-12; Quite Dark 8-10; Royal Charter 8-5; Decorum 8-2; May Lass 8-1; Abajala 8-0; Saunterer 8-0; Antic 8-0; South Star 7-12; Veiled Certainty 7-9; Tommy Atkins 7-8; Balira 7-6; Sunglare 7-6; Lucky Thought 7-4; Japonette 7-3; Loch D 7-0; Dorania 6-10; Gipsy's Advice 8-7; Adelaide II 8-5; Mintspear 7-12; Nice Bird 7-12; Motor Wrap 7-9; Lupinus 7-0; Tarquin 6-12; Kit Grey Leg 6-7.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Good Morning 9-7; Battleaxe 9-5; Ferry Boat 9-3; Warminster 9-1; Najdi 9-0; Mechanic 8-12; Resident 8-11; Tit Bits 8-10; Bayonet 8-8; Aladdin 8-6; Innocence 8-6; Marmora 8-5; Powder Puff 8-4; Good Luck 8-3; Grey Stone 8-3; Natal 8-2; Beadmaker 8-0; Angler 8-0; All Joy 8-0; Ata Allah 7-12; Golshan 7-12; New Era 7-8; Rare Find 7-7.

SPORTING FIXTURES 1919-1920.

RACE MEETINGS.

Calcutta Monsoon, July 19th, 26th, August 2nd, 9th and 16th.
Poona first extra, August 2nd.
Poona second extra, August 9th.
Poona third extra, August 16th.
Poona fourth extra, August 20th.
Poona fifth extra, August 23rd.
Poona sixth extra, August 30th.
Poona races 1st meeting, September 3rd, 6th, 10th, and 13th.
Poona races 2nd meeting, September 20th, 24th and 27th.
Poona seventh extra, October 4th.
Poona eighth extra, October 11th.
Gwalior Autumn, October 23rd, 25th, and 27th.
Meerutt Autumn, November 4th, 6th, and 8th.
Lucknow Autumn, November 18th, 20th, and 22nd.
Amballa, November 27th and 29th.
Calcutta first extra, November 29th.
Calcutta second extra, December 6th.
Rawalpindi, December 9th, 11th and 13th.
Calcutta third extra, December 13th.
Calcutta races 1st meeting, December 20th, 24th, 29th and January 1st 1920.
Lahore Xmas Meeting, December 24th, 26th, 29th and 31st.
Calcutta races 2nd meeting, January 3rd, 10th, 14th, and 17th.
Lucknow C. S. Cup, January 31st.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

TO-DAY'S SEND-OFF.

Under the auspices of the All-India and Indian Home Rule Leagues and National Union a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, to give a send-off to Messrs. Syud Hasan Imam, B. C. Pal, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and others proceeding to England to-morrow by s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

SHAKURPUR CASE.

11 SENTENCED: ONE ACQUITTED.

Our special telegram says that in the Shakurpur Strike Wire-Cutting case, out of twelve accused, one was acquitted on technical grounds and the other eleven sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A full report will appear in our Saturday's issue.

MR. T. RADHAKRISHNAN.

A BRILLIANT STUDENT.

Among the arrivals from London, by this week's mail steamer S. S. Karapara, is Mr. T. Radakrishnan, who after a brilliant career in [illegible] College, Dublin, has succeeded in [illegible] a first class degree in Arts (with several distinctions), and the degree of Engineering as well, at the remarkably early age of 17. He has studied several branches of Engineering, such as electricity and railway work, and is proficient in several European languages. He comes from Salem in the Madras Presidency and is the only son of the well-known public worker of the place of Mr. T. Adniorayana Chettiar.

BOMBAY'S WATER-FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue I find under the above heading that your representative was told by the Hydraulic Department of having curtailed the water supply to the City temporarily as under:—

Morning 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. (B. T.)
Evening 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. (B. T.)

During these hours water would be available on the ground floors only at *all* the premises in the City.

I have to inform you that in Parel Village there is not a drop of water to be found even on the ground floor during these hours nor during any part of the day. Yesterday residents of this village had to use rain water for bathing, and washing purposes etc. had to pay for cooking water from 1 anna to 2 annas per pot for bringing from wells in a far off field. During the repair work the residents of this village will be pleased to have even the three hours water service during morning and evening as is given to other parts of Bombay.—Yours etc.,

SHAMRAO SAHANAND RAOTE.

Parel Village, July 29.

SUBJECT RACES.

THEIR CHALLENGE TO EUROPEAN EMINENT DOMAIN.

In the March issue of the "Century Magazine" there is an extremely interesting and ably written article on the problem of subject races from the pen of Mr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, the journal's representative in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference. The article, which is headed "The Challenge to European Eminent Domain" deserves to be read be every thoughful student of politics inasmuch as it deals with one of the most grave and pressing problems which the Peace Conference has left untouched, namely, the problem of the future of the subject races in Europe's colonial possessions overseas. Mr. Gibbons puts the case between the subject races and their present rulers in the form of the following interesting dialogue:—

(1) Present rulers: "We have won this country [colony, protectorate] by the expenditure of blood and treasure."

Subject race: "We do not recognise your title acquired by force."

(2) Present rulers: "This country [colony, protectorate] came to us by a treaty made with its former possessor, and which all Europe ratified, if not specifically, at least tacitly."

Subject race: "We had no say in the treaty of which you speak, so it does not bind us; and, as you mean by 'all Europe' the statesmen of the great powers, we answer that they did not consult us, that their approval was based upon a real or fancied advantage to themselves, and was influenced neither by our desires nor by thought of our welfare. Your title, then, based on such consent and ratification, is null and void."

(3) Present rulers: "Your king [chief] gave us this country [colony, protectorate]."

Subject race: "But times are changed, and you have been fighting this war because you deny the right of a ruler to decide the destinies of his people."

(4) Present rulers: "We have been here a long time, and the time is past when our title can be challenged. You have become an integral part of our empire."

Subject race: "The French have always maintained in regard to Alsace and Lorraine that title based on right cannot be outlawed. If this be true in that case, it is equally true in our case."

(5) Present rulers: "We are in possession and in peaceful possession. We maintain order here. No other states, and not even you yourselves, oppose us."

Subject race: "You are in possession and in peaceful possession because you have quartered upon us an armed force for which you make us pay. Other states do not dispute your title solely because they know you would fight them to maintain it, and they are either not strong enough or do not want us badly enough to challenge your title."

(6) Present rulers: "If we leave you, you cannot defend yourselves against an aggressor."

Subject race: "What happens, if you get out, concerns us and not you. If you think it does not concern you, and that it would be a calamity to your interests to have another nation installed here in your place, you would fight to defend us, anyway. But are you not now talking of a society of nations to protect the *status quo* established by the peace conference? If you realize that ideal, this argument of yours for staying here will no longer have value."

(7) Present rulers: "But we cannot leave you, because of our enormous investments in this country [colony, protectorate]. Not only have we put as individual men and as a government enormous sums in the development of your country [colony, protectorate], but you owe a large part of your national debt to us."

Subject race: "We waive the observations we could justly make, namely, that your investments were at your own risk and for your on profit, and that you have loaned us as a nation money which you have spent for us without our consent or advice, and a large part of it to strengthen your hold over us. We point simply to the fact that you would never accept this argument if it were directed against you. Nor do you accept it when directed against Belgium and other small states. You have larger private investments and larger interest in the national debt in very many independent states than you have in ours."

(8) Present rulers: "But we are here for your benefit and your interest."

Subject race: "Only secondarily. Whenever our benefit and our interest happen to be contrary to yours, your officials here act against us, and for the interest of the country from which they came."

(9) Present rulers: "Our rule has given you material prosperity beyond anything you ever had or ever dreamed of before, and which you would no longer enjoy if left to yourselves."

Subject race: "Material prosperity does not compensate for the lack of the right of self-government, which you hold to be your most precious possession and the cause of your high degree of civilization, but which you deny to us."

(10) Present rulers: "You are not ready for self-government."

Subject race: "A race that does not have the chance to guide its own destinies, no matter how well off it may be in subjection, can never advance morally and become highly civilized and self-respecting."

(11) Present rulers: "Officials of your own race and your substantial land-owning and industrial classes do not want us to get out. They would consider it a calamity if we did get out."

Subject race: "You have bribed our official classes by paying them large sums out of our pockets, and they are your creatures because they are dependent on you and not on us for their jobs. As for our substantial landowning and industrial classes, you keep them favourable to your rule by favoring their privileged position in a way that you do not favour similar classes in your own country. You are advocates of universal suffrage, equality before the law, and other democratic principles in your own country. Here you deliberately protect feudalism and irresponsible bureaucracy because you know that in no other way would you have indigenous partizans of your rule."

(12) Present rulers: "If we withdrew, anarchy would follow. We repeat what we have said above, that we have put a lot of money into this country [colony, protectorate] and have guaranteed your debts. Not only our own citizens, but those of other nations, have settled and invested money in this country [colony, protectorate] because they had confidence in us as your rulers. So we do not intend to get out, or let the reins of government pass from our control."

Subject race: "What nation has evolved to self-government except by passing through anarchy, civil wars, and revolutions, during which property was destroyed and lives were lost? We are not foolish enough to believe that we shall attain your civilization without passing through such periods ourselves. But we ask you in the name of fairness, do you think that you could have been prepared for self-government by an alien race, different in background, in religion, in language, and which considered itself superior to your race? Where would you be to-day had some outside nation prevented your evolution? As for the financial argument, since you bring it up again, do you intend to interfere in the evolution of Russia on the ground of unwillingness to see your investments and trade and the lives of people jeopardised?"

JEW NURSE STABBED WITH KNIFE.

A MOGAL FINED RS. 100.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira, Inspector Melville charged one Sherrier Rustom, a Mogul with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Miss Lealibai Michael, a Jew nurse, employed in the Sir J. J. Hospital, by stabling her with a penknife.

The facts of the case are that the complainant who lived on the third floor of a building could not get a drop of water there on Wednesday. She therefore went down to the ground-floor tap for a pitcherful of water and when she had it filled the accused who lived in the same building suddenly rushed upon her and asked as to who permitted her to take water from that tap. He then caught hold of her by the hair, dealt her some blows and then thrust his penknife in her head. A witness Shaik Ali came to interfere and he too got a cut on his finger. The Bhaiya of the building then came forward and separated the parties.

Mr. Musa, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Crage, pleader appeared for the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

SENT TO SALVATION ARMY REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged one Vinayak Sadasive, a minor, aged about 14 years with the theft of an umbrella belonging to Naversha Pallonji, a school-boy belonging to class II., the New High School.

Evidence showed that on Wednesday the accused came to the school and enquired of the gate-keeper where class II. was. The gate-keeper showed him the class-room. The accused went in the room and when going out he took the umbrella with him. The gate-keeper then seized him and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Salvation Army's Reformatory School, Byculla, for four years, as a guardian of the accused preferred it.

THEFT FROM BYCULLA CLUB HOSPITAL.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Mane charged Dayaran Arjun a police ramosi, with the theft as a servant of some English blankets valued at Rs. 50 belonging to the Hospital attached to Byculla Club, where he was posted as a watchman.

If appeared that at 3 a.m. on Wednesday the accused was passing along the Bellasis Road, in white clothes, with the bundle of blankets on his head. The police-peon No. 1036 (D) who was on duty at Bellasis Road, arrested the accused on suspicion and on enquiry he found that the property belonged to the Hospital and that the accused was a ramosi there. Mr. Rose, identified the property as that of the Hospital.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to three months, hard labour.

QUESTION OF CHIEFTAINSHIP.

At the Mazagaon Police Court the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in a case in which one Jani Otta Dulaji charged Dave Chunilal Premji and Marwadi Kaluram Magniram with cheating and fraudulently cancelling a valuable security of the value of about Rs. 3,822 and of abetting each other in the commission of the said offences under sections 420, 477 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. The learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate discharged the accused and observed in the course of a lucid judgment that the complainant who claimed to be the headman of what he called the "Bhativallan Co." which he declared he had started as a new business concern altogether in consequence of the deadlock in September 1918, was very reluctant to admit that the "rice bag lifters" were known throughout the Bazaar as Bhatwallas. He had been forced to admit however that all the men who were partners in Poonamchand Devji and Co. were still in the business concern which he called his own and he had then found himself in a very awkward situation in that the other men in the business repudiated his claim to chieftainship. It seemed to him that taking advantage of the absence from Bombay of the accused No. 1 and Keshuram Doongersey both of whom managed the business of Poonamchand Devji and Co., he tried to constitute himself as the head of the business and therefore he thought that he had an undisputed right to the moneys earned during the period of the disputes. As a matter of fact the firm of Poonamchand Devji and Co., had never been dissolved. The partners of the firm still conducted the business and they denounced the complainant's right to chieftainship as that of a usurper. The accused No. 1 had not misappropriated any moneys. The firm of the accused No. 2 had every rupee intact. The quarrel then only was that whereas the complainant claimed to demand the right of getting all the moneys from No. 2's firm in order that he may distribute them among the members of the business himself, the accused No. 1 and the other members repudiated this claim of his and say that the complainant was only one among equals. The firm of the accused No. 2 refused to give him the money as the other members or partners had prohibited them from dealing with the complainant alone. The only order that he felt called upon to pronounce was that further litigation in the case before him be stopped and directed that the two accused be discharged.

Mr. Vijayakar appeared for the complainant.

Mr. P. H. Vasavada, Advocate, defended the accused No. 1.

Mr. R. Solomon defended the accused No. 2.

BOMBAY, [illegible] SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. Itola will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Public meeting of women of Bombay at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Vanita Vishram.

Send-off to Indian Delegates to England, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY August 2.

Mails for Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

SUNDAY, August 3.

Meeting of Gurjar Sabha at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), in Arya Samaj Hall, Kandavadi re: the late Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society, will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.). A paper on "The Ideals of Marriage in India" will be read by Mr. J. A. Saldanha.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH.

The St. Ignatius Church, Jacob's Circle, will celebrate its Titular Feast next Sunday, when a Mass composed by the organist Mr. A. Mendosa will be rendered at 8-30 a.m.

THE LATE DR. T. M. NAIR.

A meeting of millhands and factory workers will be held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawerdhak Sabha, to-day, at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel, to express sorrow at the sad death of Dr. T. M. Nair.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 174 as compared to 168 on the corresponding day of last year and 95 in 1917. Small-pox registered 1 attack and 1 death, plague 1 attack, and cholera 10 attacks and 5 deaths on Wednesday.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, the President of Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress has kindly consented to distribute medals to volunteers, who served at the said Sessions.

All volunteers are, therefore, required to be present at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in uniform.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Sumantrao Yeshwantrao Bandsode (age 29), and Miss Haranabai Anandrao Lokhande (age 17) renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. They were initiated on July 27 by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay and were invested with the sacred thread. They come from families that have been Christian for three generations.

GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held on Sunday, 3rd August, at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj Hall, Kandavadi, to express its profound sense of grief at the untimely death of the late Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar. Messrs. V. P. Vaidya, K. Trivedi, K. M. Munshi, M. A. Master, N. B. Vibhakar, and B. Divatia, will be among the principal speakers. The meeting is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES FOR EXPORT OF GOODS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies.

Many applications are daily received by me for priority certificates for the export of goods to other province from Bombay. Such applications should always be made to the Director of Civil Supplies of the importing province and not to this office.

A tea party was given to Mr. L. P. DeSouza, Postmaster (Offg.), Ahmedabad, on the occasion of his transfer to Baroda, at 7 p.m. on the 26-7-19, when a large gathering was held in the premises of the Ahmedabad Head Post Office under the presidentship of Khan Sahib Vakil—permanent postmaster.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

BAND-E-ISLAM.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 1st August, 1919.

A DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

The fundamental principle on which the co-operative movement is based is the democratization of the economic activities of the community and the substitution of the gospel of "all for each and each for all" for the spirit of competition which at present reigns supreme in the economic organization of Society. The propagation of this doctrine depends primarily on the strength of the popular good will and interest it can enlist. It is a strange irony of circumstances that a movement so essentially democratic and self-governing should, in this country, not only have been ushered in under the auspices of the State, but should be largely controlled by it after a period of fifteen years' growth. How this control can effectively be transferred to representative institutions within the movement will be considered later, it is only necessary to emphasise here that if the movement is to progress, it is incumbent on the authorities directing it to place before the general public reliable and up-to-date information regarding the growth and activities of co-operative institutions. Now the channels of communication between those responsible for the development of the co-operative organization and the general public, so far as this Presidency is concerned, have hitherto been only two—the provincial cooperative conference and the annual report on the working of co-operative societies. The last session of the provincial co-operative conference took place in 1917, and while facts and figures relating to the progress of co-operation in the Presidency during the year 1916-17 were placed before the public then, no similar opportunity has arisen to acquaint the public with the progress achieved since that date. It is only last week that the Government of Bombay issued the annual report of the working of co-operative societies during the year ended 31st March, 1918, publishing information which was over fifteen months old. The Government resolution which accompanies the report is only a bare summary—containing even words and phrases filched from the report—leaving one to wonder at the ways of the Secretariat which takes nine months to deliver itself of a little exercise in precis writing on a subject lending itself so admirably to effective treatment.

The report itself is an interesting production, surveying for the benefit of the uninitiated the various features of the development of co-operation within the Presidency. While in the early stages the movement took time to find its roots, the progress achieved in the last two or three years has been considerable—outstripping that made in any other Indian province—though, of course, having regard to the needs of the Presidency, the movement cannot be said to have achieved remarkable progress. The number of societies at the close of the year was 1,650, giving an average of nine societies per 100,000 inhabitants. The total membership was 156,805, with an average of eight members per one thousand of the population. The working capital involved in the movement was Rs. 1,62,88,000 which gives an average of Rs. 14/1 per head of population. The figures for the previous year were 1,307 societies, with 130,903 members and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 1,22,21,000. The principle of co-operation has hitherto been applied in India mainly to the provision of credit, and all except 128 of the societies in existence on 31st March, 1919, were either credit societies or societies established to further the operations of credit societies. Thirty-one of these were guaranteeing and supervising unions; 10 central financing institutions and 1,328 agricultural and 153 non-agricultural credit societies. It is to the development of primary credit societies that the energies of co-operators in the Presidency are chiefly directed, and this aspect is brought prominently into relief by the arrangement of the present report, which treats the working of these societies in the forefront, and deals with all other activities as subsidiary to the main end of evolving healthy, independent and successful primary societies. Judged by this criterion, the co-operative organization in this Presidency occupies a comparatively high place indeed. Though the number of agricultural societies is lower than in all except the minor Indian provinces, their membership covers a proportionately larger section of the population and the average working capital a society commands shows a supply of funds adequate to meet the current needs of members. Further, of a working capital of 72 lakhs of rupees, less than 45 per cent. are obtained by way of loans from central banks. This exhibits a smaller dependence on the central financing institution than is found in any Indian province, wih the exception of the Punjab. The rest of the working capital is raised by deposits, and it is a good testimony to the credit which primary societies enjoy that nearly 29 lakhs of rupees represent local deposits from members and non-members. In respect of deposits from both sources, again, this Presidency is far ahead of any Indian province. It is not, however, in respect of finance alone that societies evince a healthy growth owing to the absence, possibly, of any systematic arrangements for financing and supervising them. Societies have, in the initial stages of the movement to learn to stand on their own legs, and particularly in Dharwar and in the southern portions of the Satara District, there are village banks which conduct their affairs efficiently and prudently, without much external guidance.

It is the slow and gradual growth of the movement in the early years that has brought about this happy state of things, but now that organizations proceed very much quicker, it is essential that some systematic arrangements should be made to guide new and weak societies to success and to finance the movement adequately and efficiently. For purposes of supervision and assessment of credit, there has lately been introduced in the Presidency a system of guaranteeing unions. The success of this agency depends mainly on the mutual knowledge and control of the societies grouped into a union, and the aptitude of the union committee for the task. The personnel of the latter is weak in the majority of cases, and hence it will be some time before the system can be pronounced to be a success. And withal the number of unions was only 31 with a membership of less than 180 societies. Another agency for supervision is the central bank. There were at the end of the year nine central banks, each with an area of operations covering a district, and the provincial bank at Bombay, which finances direct societies all over the Presidency. The provincial bank continues to dominate the financial structure of the movement, and while its outstandings from societies amount to nearly thirty lakhs of rupees, the aggregate dues of the other central banks do not exceed seven lakhs. The latter have 431 societies affiliated to them, but as the operations of most of the banks are inconsiderable, practically no attempt has been made by any of the banks to exercise the functions of supervision which are entrusted to them under their by-laws. This defect will in course of time not only react on their own growth but will adversely affect the future of the movement. It is thus obvious that the evolution of an efficient financial and supervising machinery—the very object for which the Government of India appointed a special committee in 1914—is the most important work that faces co-operators in this Presidency in the near future.

GRIEVANCES OF MAHUVA PASSENGERS.

We had occasion recently to refer in these columns to the serious hardships to which passengers by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamers are put owing to the neglect of the Company to provide the necessary conveniences and comforts both on board the ships and at the ports of landing. We publish elsewhere a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and extracts from the report he has submitted to his Association after personally investigating into the grievances of passengers to and from Mahuva, a port in Bhavnagar State. That the Company alone is not to blame in the matter and that the Bhavnagar State, too, has been remiss in its duty to its subjects, who are obliged to travel by the B. S. N. Co.'s boats, will be admitted on all hands. The State has made no arrangements for the convenience of these passengers at the place of embarkation, no dock or safe landing place has been erected at Mahuva, and there is no good road leading to the seaside. There is no shelter against the burning sun or the blowing wind and rain anywhere on the rock-strewn waste land, where the passengers are made to wait for the boats. There are also no proper arrangements made for an adequate supply of water for drinking purposes for the women and children when the boats are delayed and the passengers have to wait for hours together in the desolate place. We publish some photographs of scenes of landing at Mahuva, which will give some idea of the extent of the miseries the passengers, among whom are women and children in arms, have to put up with, because of the neglect and apathy of both the Steamship Company and the Bhavnagar State authorities.

Mr. Nensey also complains about the rapacity of the porters engaged by the Company to carry the luggage of passengers to and from the boats and the reckless way these men handle the luggage. Since the luggage is charged for transhipment, it is the bounden duty of the Company to see that it is carefully handled. Then there is the lack of proper lighting arrangements in the boats at night time when these boats, full of their human load, are waiting for the steamer. The boats are made to carry both cargo and passengers, with the consequence that the latter are obliged to remain for hours together in the boats till all the cargo has been taken over. Instead, the Company should engage separate boats for conveying passengers only from the shore to the steamer. An instance of the reckless way in which the boats are loaded with passengers and cargo is mentioned by Mr. Nensey. We would like to know from the Company what steps they have taken to prevent the recurrence of tragedies of the type mentioned by Mr. Nensey.

The hardships which the passengers have to suffer on board the ships need not be laboured upon here again, as they are the lot of passengers on board all the steamers of the Company, whether they belong to the Kathiawar line or the Konkan line. We have more than once dwelt upon them at sufficient length in these columns. Nonetheless we cannot but emphasize once more the urgent need for the leaders of the people, the authorities in Bhavnagar State and the Bombay Government taking steps to compel the Company to put an end to the scandal. We look to the Bhavnagar State also to do the needful in the matter and cooperate with the Company in any arrangements that might be made with a view to lessen the discomforts of the passenger public.

Notes of the Day.

Sir O'Moore Creagh's Effusions.

It was once suggested by a British writer that there should be an order of decoration for literary gentlemen whose productions were, irrespective of sense or merit, distinguished "for valour." If such an order were in existence, Sir O'Moore Creagh would have been by now the proud recipient of the title "for valour." Last year he perpetrated a book on India, which was applauded by the present and prospective shareholders of the Indo-British Association, Ltd., as a great manual of Indian thought. But he has by no means broken down under the strain of that literary effort, evidence of which facts may be found in the news that he is now given to battling with his tongue against Mr. Montagu. It is of course done by way of family entertainment for the Indo-British Association who meet and separate in their own quiet way. At their annual meeting on June 20, Lord Sydenham pulverised all absent adversaries and called upon Sir O'Moore Creagh to have an after-war canter of his own over the field. The late Commander-in-Chief preferred to confine himself to the army and furiously endeavoured to demolish the theory that Indians must be considered legible for careers in the army without regard to colour or race. His tongue is no less—and no more—mighty than his pen.

Crazy Bunkum.

In the Joint Report, there is, it will be recalled, the shadow of a concession on the "percentage basis", and it is that which is responsible for so much wrath in Sir O'Moore Creagh's speech. After delivering himself of worthless abstractions regarding races and breeds, he descended to history and remarked: "The whole history of Oriental nations teaches us that when Orientals are trained to fight on European lines, they can only do so under European leaders." Do rubbishy falsehoods like this still form the foundations of Indian military policy? If the late Commander-in-Chief spends a few days in studying an elementary school book of history, he might be able to improve his mind. The history of India in the time of Anglo-French strifes in India—and of later times—shows how well Indians could adapt themselves to leadership of the best order. The wars with the Sikhs and Marathas showed that training could evolve high types of leadership. In Japan, where recruits are not considered merely as stuff to make sepoys of, it happens that "Orientals" are fit to fight on land and water without the Creaghian pre-requisite of "European leaders." The key to it is training and free opportunities of service, and it is sad to think that people who exhibit moth-eaten ideas like Sir O'Moore's exert great, and sometimes decisive, influence on Indian military policy. That also accounts for the invidious distinctions against Indian soldiers, who are pompously patted on the back as loyalists, and favourites and are hedged off by the colour-bar in their profession.

Subject Races.

Not even the most complacent of the statesmen who drafted the Covenant of the League of Nations would maintain that the Covenant covers all the points, settlement of which would make world peace durable for all time, or for even the next half a century. One of the most vital problems which the Covenant has left severely alone, as if it were beyond solution, is the problem of the future of the subject races in the colonies, protectorates or dominions of the European Powers—members of the League itself. The European Powers may manage to maintain amity and peace among themselves, but is there, let us ask, any provision to prevent the disturbance of world-peace owing to an upheaval within the domains of one of the European Powers themselves? Can the League of Nations interfere in any way with the internal affairs of one of its own members? There is no provision whatever for such interference. It is clear, therefore, that one of the most potent factors likely to upset world-peace has been deliberately ignored by the European statesmen, perhaps because they were disinclined to face their own consciences.

Urgent need of Solution.

But the task must be faced early, as otherwise the foundatons of world-peace would not endure for any length of time. As Great Britain, Japan, Holland and Spain have already experienced to their bitter cost, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Powers to continue to maintain their hold on subject races on the same terms or arguments of superior force or superior culture, as they have been doing so long. The new spirit engendered by the war is everywhere moving the subject races—Indians not excepted—to challenge the title of their European masters to hold sway over them on any but their own terms. It is no use ignoring this plain truth and unless the League of Nations—that is the dominant European Powers—tackle satisfactorily the problem of the relations that should subsist between these Powers and the subject races at present under their sway, the edifice of international peace that they have raised in the League will come down at the first blast of some internal upheaval. In this connection we would draw attention to an extremely informing article that appeared in the March number of the "Century Magazine," wherein the *pros* and *cons* of the title of European races to hold unfettered sway over non-European subject races are given. A summary of the arguments will be found reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

The Rights of Women

Sir Sankaran Nair, in a speech we publish elsewhere, said that his mission in England would be to fight for the rights of women. We earnestly hope that the powerful advocacy of Sir Sankaran Nair would repair the wrong that has been done to the women of India by the Southborough Committee. In his evidence recently given before the Joint Committee, Lord Southborough said that though many witnesses had spoken in favour of women suffrage, he had not advocated the enfranchisement for women, because the witnesses did not think that the women would desire to use the votes. In other words, the witnesses were carried away by their desire to help the women in emancipating themselves. No one conversant with the progress which the women of this country have made needs to be told that there is no question of showing "sympathy" whatsoever. The witnesses, who, we presume, knew more about the women of India than Lord Southborough can ever hope to know, were but affirming their conviction that the women of India knew all about suffrage and were determined to get it.

Untrue and Disingenuous.

In this connection we are glad to note that Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in the cable which he has sent to Lord Selbourne on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and the Indian National Social Conference, has emphatically controverted Lord Southborough's statement or rather misstatement. As he points out, the belief gathered by the latter from Indian witnesses as to women in India not desiring to use the vote is untrue in fact and is an old stock argument of reactionaries who, unwilling publicly to oppose women's right, social or political, take shelter in the argument that women do not want such rights. For the rest, Lord Southborough's evidence and the Franchise Committee's recommendation are entirely vitiated by the fact that both of them have ignored the demand of the vote by the Indian women themselves.

Unsafe Santa Cruz.

If all that is stated in the letter we publish elsewhere regarding the prevalence of house-breaking and highway robberies at Santa Cruz, be true or be anywhere near the truth, the plight of residents of this suburb must be unpleasant enough. We should like to know why the local police are not showing more vigilance in laying the budmashes by the heels. The prevailing high prices, unfortunately, form an incentive to certain elements in society to take to unlawful means to obtain a living and it is all the more necessary that the guardians of the peace should take prompt measures to discourage such undesirable enterprises on the part of the criminally inclined. That even so early as at 10 p.m., such a highway as Ghorebunder Road should be unsafe for peaceful pedestrians returning home after the day's labour shows how far the budmash element has been allowed by the police to get out of hand. We hope the authorities will take prompt measures to put down the evil, with the aid, if need be, of additional staff.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS

I.

To

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

Sir,—When I saw your strong, sincere face, standing apart in a roomful of men and women come to do you honour at one of the numerous functions welcoming you in Bombay, I thought I saw the image of yourself in the Executive Council. Your thoughts were not as the thoughts of your fellows in the Government. The subject matter, the mode of thought, the very terms of thought, were different. I sometimes wonder whether men in a Government really *think* fundamentally. To think really is to throw open the window of the soul to the whole Concrete Reality; to think fundamentally is to feel refreshed by intellectual ventilation, to impose upon one's own *special* subject-matter, the general form and atmosphere of the whole world, to discard as imperfect the thought which is not a blend of many thoughts. The Viceroy who has failed to comprehend the passion of our Poet Tagore; who is more worried by the speech of the delegates of the Amir than by the happenings in the Punjab—is no more respectable intellectually than the Jack-in-Office who replied to Mr. Norton's petition with curt insolence, over which Jack no doubt chuckled as over a work of art. These people need and needed to be shaken out of their mental monotony; need and needed to be shown their acts as in a looking-glass; need and needed to be made to perceive that the world is changing, that force is ceasing to be strength in governments, that studied insensitiveness to currents of conscience in the public impresses the public as only an outrage. These well-fed, red-faced, self-satisfied "Statesmen," alternating the serious work of despatches and memoranda with amateur melodramatics had and have to be reminded that "good form" is not the only ingredient of good government, that petitions written even in bad English and in unfamiliar taste may contain more vital truths than the mechanical minds of departmental heads can grind out: that the relation of official and tax-payer can no longer be that of pressure and resistance, but the more living and reciprocal one of *mutual* impact. One fact, absent from the Simla-Delhi consciousness, has to be insisted on more than all others; the record of contemporary events outside any local region colours men's judgments more than all the arguments and facts on any particular question. We Indians now read that Sinn Feiners had *no responsibility* for the Easter Day Rebellion of 1916, and yet because Northcliffe journalists could not distinguish between Fenians and Sinn Feiners Irish gaols were filled with the innocent and brilliant leaders of a nearly dead movement. We do not wonder that a newly reconciled Ireland despised the Nationalist leaders who had done the work of reconciliation, and went over to Sinn Fein, defiant of Martial Law and Dublin Castle; we ask why the friends and cousins of the men responsible for one *gaucherie* may not have committed another in the Punjab. People in India have watched the sympathy of the official classes with the Czardom and their aversion to Bolshevism, not because it is criminal, but because it is inconveniently strong; people in India are not likely to take fine phrases from official lips at their face value. However much the Viceroy may be assured that the Punjab measures were well-considered, we can only shake our heads and point to the savagery of Transportations for Life; and point to Easter Day in Dublin.

Now, the need to inoculate the Olympian gods with this purely human virus is apparent enough; but who is to be the operator, and how is the vaccine to be prepared? As I saw your strong, sincere face, standing more or less aloof from your admirers, thinking and again thinking, thinking all the time, I felt that you had been an operator, that your brain furnished the serum, that the experience of a lifetime spent in human relations with your countrymen had prepared it. I have no special knowledge of the secrets of the Simla Cabinet while you were its member; in fact less than ordinary knowledge is mine, as I am not a diligent reader of Indian news. I have my own private and personal interests; and I resent the brass bands of public men and newspapers which distract my absorption in my own. But rumour speaks of exciting battles within the Viceregal Closet and hints that the language of discussion was more human and unaccustomed than has been heard in that Closet. We shall not lay the flattering unction on your soul that you were always right or proved the victor in these conflicts; I should be surprised if in your encounters with Sir James Meston on the machinery of Reform Sir James was not as often right as you. The difficulty of your situation must have been aggravated by the fact that the average intellect and character of your colleagues are undoubtedly high, that the well-fed, red-faced, blue-eyed blondes are unquestionably well-meaning; and that they had the monopoly of the knowledge of form, of rules of etiquette and also of official experience. But though their very qualities have their defects, I can imagine their becoming your victors in debate. I can picture your meeting their smirk of infallibility by a splendid outburst, like Cromwell's to his Puritan *confreres*, "For God's sake, gentlemen, admit for a moment that you *may be possibly* wrong!" Or if a colleague, (on whose mealy mouth and classical ear jarred your living, forceful, tremorous expositions of the Indian life and thought you have lived and thought yourself), ex-postulated with the official music that "we must not so become patriots as to forget to be gentlemen," I can imagine your thunderous reply, "we must not so become gentlemen as to forget to be patriots." Or you would rend the adventurous remark about the duty of harmonising Indian interests with Imperial or British interests with the withering exclamation: "What makes you think that I do not intend the same reconciliation?" It is infinitely to your credit that you did not resign on the question of the Reforms Minute or the Rowlatt Act. You agreed with Lord Salisbury that to a subjected population, *administration* counts far more than *legislation*. You did not, I suspect, offer resignation when Martial Law was *introduced* into the Punjab; you waited till it was *prolonged*, and its victimisation of the accustomed spokesmen of the people

(Continued on Page 8.)

JOINT COMMITTEE.

PRINCIPLE OF JOINT PURSE.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 31.

In to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee, Lord Southborough, replying to Mr. Bennett said, he was of opinion that Bombay was probably ahead of other provinces with regard to the franchise of women. Evidence was divided with regard to whether elections in Madras were entirely governed by caste considerations. He concluded that one of the reasons of trouble in Madras, was that a considerable body of intelligent political thought which was springing up found itself bumping up against the Brahmans.

Replying to Lord Sydenham, Lord Southborough said, that if they were to provide a constitution with absolutely a free hand he would scout the principle of communal representation. He agreed that the non-Brahmins were not a homogenous community. Indian Christians were given three seats because they had no chance of election. There was a great deal to be said for Indian Christians, because they were more likely to break down caste restrictions than any other body. The Franchise Committee thought the proper way to deal with Indian Christians was to give them some representation, so that they could make their views known. It was a question not of quantity but of quality. The Committee had always in mind the desirability of making vote of same value in each constituency, Mohammedan, Hindu and Christian. In deference to the views of the heads of provinces his Committee had reduced the membership of provincial councils as low as consistent with sufficient representation. They had struck a mean, so as to give reasonable urban representation while not cramping the rurals so as to atrophy them.

Replying to Mr. Spoor, Lord Southborough said that his Committee did not find it prudent to give labour special representation, because labour organisations in India at present were insufficiently formed to produce the kind of men who were found England.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee supported the principle of joint purse as lessening friction. He approved the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, with reservations with regard to the Central Government. The sitting was adjourned.

INDIAN TROOPS IN LONDON.

VISIT TO HANDLEY-PAGE WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 31.

Six hundred Indian troops from Hampton Court visited the Handley-Page works at Cricklewood, yesterday. Short flights were made. The contingent will march through London and will subsequently be reviewed by H. M. the King during the first week of August. The day has not been fixed.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

WILL GOVT. OF INDIA ASSIST INDIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bennett drew attention to the protests of Indians in South Africa against the Asiatics Trading Act and asked if in the event of the Union Government holding the promised new enquiry could the Government of India assist Indians to present their case.

Col. Amery replied that he did not doubt that full opportunity would be given to Indians to present their case, though he had no information at present with regard to the details of the proposed arrangements.

FRENCH TRAITORS.

6 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

The trial of a number of French men and women accused of betraying their compatriots to the Germans at Laon is now concluded. Six men and two women have been sentenced to death and eleven others to penal servitude.

FUTURE IMPORT POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July, 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

In the House of Commons at question time Sir Auckland Geddes said he was not yet in a position to state the imports policy after September 1st when the present restrictions would expire, but if the restrictions continued after that, the amount allowed to be imported between September 1st and December 31st would not be less than the amount allowed at present.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was of opinion that a referendum on nationalisation of coal was impracticable.

YORKSHIRE COAL SITUATION.

VERY LITTLE CHANGED.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the coal situation was very little changed with regard to Yorkshire. Work had not been resumed. Five pits were in danger of flooding in a few days if action were not taken. All Lancashire, Cheshire, Notts and Derbyshire miners had resumed except in a few Notts pitts which were under the Yorkshire Union.

The situation in other coalfields was normal with minor exceptions in Staffordshire. The Government would not allow any technical question to prevent them bringing the Yorkshire miners and mineowners together if necessary but having made an agreement with the Miners' Federation which covered the whole area the Government thought they had settled the dispute.

MERSEY STRIKE SETTLED.

MEN GET SEVERAL CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

The Mersey dock strike is settled. The men are obtaining several concessions.

INCREASE IN WAR PENSIONS RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

It is understood that the Commons Committee has recommended a forty per cent. increase in war pensions costing an extra twenty millions annually.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

GOVERNMENTS REPORTED REJECTION OF SANKEY PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 31.

Parliamentary correspondents state that the Government has rejected the Sankey report favouring nationalisation of mines, but is considering a scheme whereby the State will assume ownership of mineral rights, while th mines are worked by private companies under official control.

DEATH OF SIR E. POYNTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Poynter.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

SERMAN DELEGATES' DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. Midnight, July 31.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—International Trade Union Congress opened to-day, and was attended by prominent Labour men, including Mr. Gompers and the Belgian delegate, M. Martens. The Congress denounces the cowardly attitude of the German Trades Unionists during the war. The German delegates defiantly replied that German workmen were convinced that they were fighting a war of defence. The war was prepared by capitalists of all countries. They declared, however, that the German workers repudiated the ill-treatment of Belgium.

Mr. Gompers warned the Congress that international resolutions cannot be treated as scraps of paper and stigmatised submarining.

PATENTS BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. Midnight, July 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes moved the second reading of the Patents Bill, which amends in numerous particulars, the present law and which includes provisions for preventing abuse of monopoly rights and for extending the term of patents from fourteen to sixteen years. Sir A. Geddes said that the Bill was intended to improve the position of the inventor and ensure that the capitalless man got the fruits of his invention. It was also intended to prevent foreign inventors from getting protection in Britain without manufacturing the invention in Britain on a commercial scale.

The Bill passed its second reading.

SUPPORT TO MOSLEM MEMORIAL RE: TURKEY.

REFORM BILL "UNSATISFACTORY AND DISAPPOINTING."

BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUE'S RESOLUTIONS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League was held under the presidency of its President, the Hon. Moulvi A. K. Fuzlul Huq, on last Sunday at 4 p.m. at 3, Marsden Street, Calcutta.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

The first resolution proposed by Moulvi Azizul Huq, B.L., of Krishnagar, was as follows:—

I. That the Bengal Presidency Muslim League whole-heartedly supports and identifies itself with the following three resolutions adopted at a public meeting of Mussalmans, resident in England, held at Essex Hall, London, on the 24th May last:—

(1) "That this meeting requests the Peace Conference, in their settlement of the Turkish question, not to disregard the views and sentiments of the vast population of the Moslem world, more than eighty millions of whom acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown; but would strongly urge a settlement on an equitable basis, of which an outline was foreshadowed by the Prime Minister of England and the President of the United States in their public speeches and pledges."

(2) "That this meeting feels it is its duty to place emphatically on record that the Mussalman world view with alarm and consternation the suggested dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the proposed injustice of placing Moslems, even where they are in a majority, under the rule of non-Moslem minorities, and of allocating territories which have belonged to Turkey from the fourteenth century, if not before, to some of the Allied States. The policy of annexing Moslem territories under the cover of a 'mandate' will not lead, in the opinion of this meeting to the peaceful settlement of Western Asia, but would only create intense bitterness and resentment among the Moslems of the world against the policy of destroying a Moslem Empire."

(3) "That this meeting desires to place further on record its opinion that under no circumstances whatever would the Mussalman world tolerate the placing of the Khalifat under the protectorate of any Christian Power, or that the seat of the Khalifat should be made over to any other State; that Turkish Thrace and Constantinople being part of the homeland of the Turks, must remain under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Sultan; that, as regards the religious aspect of the question, the world of Islam is agreed that the holy places and sacred shrines and mosques should remain in Moslem possession as before the war, which would be quite in accord with the reiterated avowal of the Entente Powers when they sought the help and co-operation of Moslem nations, that their war aims were entirely free from territorial ambitions and religious aspirations; and that the secret treaties which were made to dismember the Ottoman Empire should be annulled."

The above resolution was seconded by the Hon. Moulvi Abdul Kasem and passed unanimously.

Moulvi Md. Akram Khan, Editor, "Muhammadi", moved the following resolution:—

II. That the Bengal Presidency Muslim League whole-heartedly supports the Memorial, dated the 14th June last, which the Mussalmans resident in England have submitted to the Prime Minister and fervently hopes that the prayers embodied in the memorial will be favourably considered by His Majesty's Government and the Peace Conference.

The above resolution was seconded by Dr. G. N. Khan, merchant, and passed unanimously.

Moulvi Mujibur Rahman proposed the following resolution:—

III. That the Bengal Presidency Muslim League expresses its thanks to Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha, Sir Theodore Morison, Prof. Browne, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mr. B. G. Tilak, and such other non-Moslems who have voiced the feelings and sentiments of the Mussalmans in regard to the Turkish question.

The above resolution was seconded by Moulvi Amiruddin Ahmed, M.A., B.L., and passed unanimously.

THE PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

Moulvi Amiruddin Ahmed, M.A., B.L. then proposed the following resolution:—

IV. That the Bengal Presidency Muslim League deplores the delay in the appointment of the commission to enquire into the Punjab situation announced by the Secretary of State for India and urges that such a commission should be appointed without delay.

The League also expresses its deliberate opinion that it is essential in the interests of justice and in order to inspire public confidence that such a commission should be appointed direct by His Majesty's Government, consisting of persons wholly unconnected with the Indian administration and vested with legal authority, after such public and open enquiry as the said commission may deem fit to make, to annul or revise all sentences or orders by the Martial Law and other Tribunals in the Punjab in connection with the recent disturbances.

It was seconded by Moulvi Najuddin Ahmed, retired Deputy Magistrate and passed unanimously.

THE REFORMS BILL.

Moulvi Mujibar Rahman moved the following resolution:—

V. That in the opinion of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League the Reforms Bill, as introduced in Parliament, is extremely unsatisfactory and disappointing, inasmuch as

(a) Governor of a Province will be vested with powers more autocratic than what he possesses at present;

(b) the powers proposed to be given to the representatives of the people in the Local Legislative Council are illusory;

(c) the position accorded to the Minister is humiliating and untenable;

(d) the changes proposed, even for the provinces, are not at all a substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government;

and (e) the Central Government will continue to be the same autocratic body as it is at present."

It was seconded by Mulvi Md. Maniruzaman Islamabadi.

Moulvi Azizul Huq, B.L., proposed the following amendment which was seconded by Dr. Haji Syed Mahmudullah:—

"That in view of the fact that the proposals in Moulvi Mujibur Rahman's resolution are all of a negative character, a sub-committee be appointed to consider and make suggestions as to how far the Reforms Bill may be brought into conformity with Indian requirements."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original resolution was then put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The meeting dispersed at about 6-30 p.m.

EDITORSHIP OF "INDIA."

PROSPECTS OF REFORM.

The special correspondent of "Hindu" cabling from London under date July 21, says:—

The termination of Mr. Polak's editorship of "India" is attributed to the inauguration of a new policy. That means henceforth that the journal will back up the Congress resolutions. I hear Miss Normanton, for some time editorial assistant, will conduct the paper under Mr. Kelkar's guidance.

The editorial change is important as showing the element in the British Congress Committee's loyal to the Congress is gradually overcoming internal opposition. But I warn Congressmen against feeling secure. Indeed I expect a tough fight within the next few days. If the ex-presidents of the Congress now here who under the old rules are ex-officio members of the Committee throw their weight against the Committee members loyal to the Congress, a serious situation will arise. I hear a persistent rumour that, if defeated, the members with leanings towards the secessionists from the Congress will retire and probably start an opposition organ, possibly under Mr. Polak.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

I hear Mr. Montagu has already privately placed his views before the Indian Parliamentary Committee.

Sir J. Meston's evidence supported the Government of India's revised policy of reform.

The Committee is likely to sit more than three mornings a week, at any rate, during the Parliamentary recess. I hear Mr. Montagu is anxious that the Bill be returned to Parliament as soon as it reassembles after the holidays. His colleagues on the Committee, it is believed, generally take the same view. The reason given for the hurry is that India is feverishly awaiting reforms, and it must be remembered Dr. Fisher plainly stated in the recent Commons debate that postponement will make India's demand rise.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL ELECTION.

The coal crisis and the general unrest multiply the rumours of an early general election in which Labour, at any rate the Radical forces, are likely to return in overwhelming strength.

From a House less conservative than of present one, a much larger measure of Indian reform may be expected.

H. E. VICEROY'S VISIT TO SHANWAR WADA.

GRANT OF RS, 15,000 FOR THE BUILDING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

During his recent tour the Viceroy visited the Shanwar Wada, the Seat of the Peshwas at Poona. At His Excellency's instance a grant up to Rs. 15,000 has been allotted from Imperial funds to place this building in a condition worthy of its historic interest.

CHICAGO RACIAL RIOTS.

FIREARMS FREELY USED.

MANY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, July 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

Racial riots in the Negro quarter last night partly owing to Negro encroachment in the white district resulted in many casualties on both sides. Firearms were freely used. The authorities state that the situation is well in hand.

LATER.

Three were killed and fifty injured in racial disturbances yesterday.

ALLIES AND BELA KUN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FRANCO-SERBIAN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

Reuter understands in connection with the Allied warning to Bela Kun that arrangements have been made for a Franco-Serbian advance to attack the right flank of the army of Bela Kun, should the latter not comply with the Allied terms.

BELGIAN MANDATORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. Midnight, July 31.

A telegram from Brussels, states that Belgium will be given the mandate for Ruanda and Frundi, while the balance of the former German East Africa will be under British Control with clear territorial rights to Lake Edward and Lake Albert, for an all red Cape to Cairo route.

LATEST CABLES.

CAPITALISM RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR.

THEORY NOT ACCEPTED BY AMERICANS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

AMSTERDAM.—The American delegation to the International Trade Union Congress refuse to accept the theory of the German delegates which was supported by the Dutch President, Oudegeest, that capitalism was responsible for the war.

The American Tobin vigorously contested such an idea declaring that it was the monarchist and militarist elements in Germany and Austria who were solely and entirely responsible.

DISPOSAL OF ENEMY WARSHIPS.

DISCUSSION IN SUPREME COUNCIL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON July 28.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council to-day discussed the disposal of enemy warships of which only five battleships and thirty smaller craft remain. France favours distribution on a basis proportional to war losses. Other powers advocate breaking up.

PLEBISCITE IN SILESIA.

MARSHAL FOCH'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. July 31.

With regard to the plebiscite in Silesia Marchal Foch has informed the Council that a force of thirteen thousand composed of equal Allied contingents will be required to maintain order. The proposal of Marshal Foch regarding the new demarcation line between the Poles and the Lithuanians in the districts of Suwalki and Seyni which is slightly more favourable to the Poles, has been accepted by the Council.

The Council is considering Signor Tittoni's proposal for inter-allied distribution of coal and foods.

KOLTCHAK'S FRONT UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OMSK, July, 23.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

Admiral Koltchak's front generally is unchanged. The Bolshevists are advancing very slowly on Ekaterinburg-Verkhne-Uralsk line, because they have sent reserves southward against General Denikin.

HUNGARIAN ARMY AND RUMANIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest dated July 26th states that the Hungarian Army command reports that the Rumanians have concentrated all their forces on the other side of Theiss. The Hungarians have withdrawn to their side of Theiss.

'CONVICTS' OF MARTIAL LAW COMMISSIONS.

THEIR TREATMENT IN JAILS.

ORDER FROM LT. GOVERNOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

A Press communique says:—

The Lieut.-Governor, has ordered that in the case of men of professional classes who were convicted by the late Martial Law Commissions and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, or are detained in jail, treatment should be of a kind suitable to their station in life. Those accustomed to live in European style are, as far as accommodation is available, given rooms in the European wards. Their food is, as far as possible, cooked separately from that of the rest of the jail inmates, and consists of a special dietary superior to that ordinarily prescribed. They are also allowed to retain their own clothing and to use their own bedding instead of that ordinarily supplied by jail.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR AND THE NEXT CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Sankaran Nair is in Bombay on his way to England. Let me suggest to the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay to propose Sir Sankaran for the Presidentship of the next Congress Session. This election is desirable and proper in many ways:—

It will, in the first place, be a national recognition of his resignation of his very high office in the interest of his countrymen. Even "Capital" complimented him on his having defied the higher bureaucracy. He has shown that even the spoils of high office will not dazzle persons of his stamp.

Secondly, his resignation has been the result of the Martial Law Administration in the Punjab. According to Pandit Malaviya, the situation in the Panjab is the question of questions in India at present, and the Congress will have shown that it agrees with Sir Sankaran in giving to the Punjab situation, the importance he did.

Thirdly, his is the one voice that will to-day be heard with the greatest respect by everybody. Before the Joint Committee of the Parliament, he will be the one person able to discount much of Sir James Meston's influence and to counteract the pernicious effects of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's advocacy on behalf of the vested civilian interest.

Fourthly, he has been long disconnected from the *activities* of the National Congress and it is but meet that one, who was a congressman and a President of the Congress before he became a servant of the Crown, should assume his earlier role as soon as he is freed from the trammels of such service and that his countrymen should enable him to perform his role at its highest.

Fifthly, and lastly, (this is contingent), the All-India Congress Committee having decided that the Congress can hold the next Session at Amritsar, the Presidentship of Sir Sankaran will disarm the trouble some Police authorities of the place and force the Local Executive to adopt a policy of "hands off the Congress." In this connection, let me say that it is not a good decision that the All-India Congress Committee have arrived at. The situation in the Punjab, is not going to be cleared by December and frantic efforts will be made by Local Executive to exasperate and embarrass the local workers in Amritsar and all through the Punjab, principally for the sake of not allowing the promised inquiry to be dispassionate. If, however, the A. I. C. Committee hold to their decision, it is, *a fortiori*, desirable that Sir Sankaran should lead the deliberations of the Congress next December.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 10.

The tenth annual meeting of the Mythic Society was held this evening when Sir Leslie Miller, presiding, congratulated the Society on the work done by them. The Society has more than 400 members on its roll and possesses an annual income of Rs. 2,500.

Mr. A. M. Tabard in moving the adoption of the annual report of the Society laid stress on the need of bringing the intellectual classes of Indians and Europeans in India together within the fold of the Society. He said the colossal ignorance of Europeans on things Indian was at the bottom of the many strange things spoken about Indians, even though one could expect better knowledge from Europeans long resident in India. He explained at length how Mythic Society helped both the Indians and Europeans to understand better the history and tradition of the country,

BAR GYMKHANA'S AT HOME.

The Secretary and the members of the Bombay High Court Bar Gymkhana were "at home" to Sir Sankaran Nair, last evening.

The Secretary did not desire the presence of any press-representatives.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE PRESIDENCY.

PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN REVENUE

COMMISSIONER ON TEMPERANCE REFORMERS.

The report of the Commissioner of Customs Salt and Excise, on the administration of the Excise Department of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind and Aden, for the year 1917-18, is published. Summarising the results of the administration, the Commissioner says that "incomparably the most important feature of the administration is the amalgamation of the gazetted grades of the Salt and Excise Department which took effect from the 17th September, 1917":—

The second most important change to be noticed was the substitution of the auction system for the fixed-fee system for the disposal of country liquor and opium shops and the substitution of unrestricted for restricted auction for the disposal of toddy shops.

With regard to this change the Commissioner writes:—

"Under the latter system the fee was fixed on the basis of maximum selling price which it was impossible to enforce and on the assumption that the shop-keeper, being guaranteed a reasonable profit, would sell full measures, whereas he notoriously sold short measure and obtained immense profits thereby; that a very wealthy class of shop-keepers was being created; that the fixity of tenure which the system was intended to give the licensee, so long as he conducted his business properly, was likely to develop into vested interests; that the system did not ensure a better class of licensee, since all alike, under whatever licensing system, were guilty of selling short measure and made all the profit they could, legitimately or otherwise; that the system led to gross dishonesty among the Excise staff, a large proportion of whom were in the regular pay of licensees, who found it well worth their while to employ this means of obtaining the good will of Excise officers and inducing them to turn a blind eye on their malpractices; and finally that the system, besides unduly enriching shop-keepers, involved a serious loss of State revenue. Government in their Resolution No. 15079, dated the 13th December, 1917, and their Order No. 2561, Revenue Department, dated the 15th March, 1918, accepted my recommendations and ordered that country liquor and opium shops should be disposed of by auction for a term of three years 1918-1921, and that toddy shops should be disposed of by unrestricted instead of restricted auction where the latter system was previously in force. The result, an increase of no less than 53 lakhs per annum in license fees (the first instalments of which, being paid in March went to increase the revenue of the year under report), has fully borne out my contention that the fees were far too low under the fixed-fee system and that the licensees were making very inordinate profits while the revelations in the Thana enquiry amply proved my further contention that a portion of those profits was being devoted to demoralizing the Excise staff by bribery.

It is too early yet to state fully the results of the change of system apart from the increase of revenue from license fees, and the question pertains rather to the current year than to the year under report, but since a change so important and yielding immediately so phenomenal an increase of revenue in license fees took place during the year under report, the shops being disposed of under the new system in the last month of the year, it is my duty to mention the results of the change so far as they have become apparent."

PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN REVENUE.

The Commissioner proceeds:

The monsoon this year has unfortunately failed and the effects of a bad agricultural season will probably tell to such an extent on the consumption of the last six months of the year—October 1918, to March 1919—that for this period it will not be possible to state with certainty the effect of the change of licensing system. On the consumption of the first six months, April to September, 1918, however, for which I have figures, the failure of the monsoon will have had little or no effect. In this half year there has been a decrease in consumption by 83,574 proof gallons or 6.5 per cent. The figures are—

April to September 1917 12,93,090 proof gallons
Excluding the consumption of Bombay city which shows an increase of 20,059 proof gallons which is due to special causes, the drop in the consumption of the Presidency is 1,03,633 proof gallons or 10.1 per cent. I think this very substantial drop may reasonably be ascribed to the change of licensing system. The licensees having paid high fees for their shops have had to put up their prices and have found their custom affected thereby.

There has in the last few years been an extraordinary increase in Excise revenue as the following figures show:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1913-14	1,99,28,495	1916-17	2,35,06,743
1914-15	1,98,18,870	1917-18	2,96,43,906
1915-16	2,03,29,480	1918-19	3,51,56,980 (revised statement)

That increase has not unnaturally been the subject of comment in the Legislative Council and elsewhere, and it is well that I should quote with the above figures the figures of consumption of country spirit for the same years:—

	proof gallons.		proof gallons.
1913-14	2,456,582	1916-17	2,517473
1914-15	2,341480	1917-18	2,656,115
1915-16	2,187,387	*1918-19	2,300,000

These figures show at a glance that the increase in revenue does not represent an increase in the amount of drink consumed in the Presidency. They show the ordinary fluctuations which may be expected in the normal course and which depend upon the nature of the agriculture season, the prosperity of the labouring classes and so forth. I regard the two sets of figures read together as giving a complete vindication of the soundness of Excise policy. The former show that the taxation of liquor by enhancement both of still-head duty and license fee has been steadily increased. The latter show that that increase has been so graduated as to prevent *any considerable increase in consumption*. It is to be noticed that some slight increase in the consumption of *licit* liquor is to be expected as preventive arrangements for putting down illicit distillation become better organized and more effective. On the other hand, had the increase in taxation led to a great fall in consumption, I should regard that fall with suspicion, since the inference would be that the liquor was being taxed so highly as to drive the drinking public to illicit distillation. I regard the figures of consumption therefore as satisfactory. As for the revenue figures, I submit that the increase involves an increase in the price of liquor to the consumer which exercises a wholesome check on consumption; I submit further, in so far as it is caused by the recent alteration in the licensing system, that it gives to the State money which would otherwise go to the undue enrichment of licensees and to the demoralization of the Excise staff by bribery. I therefore regard with unmixed satisfaction the recent large increase in Excise revenue.

CONSUMPTION OF COUNTRY LIQUOR.

As indicated in paragraph 16 there was a rise of over 5 per cent. in the consumption of country liquor as compared with the previous year. It will be noticed that the large cities, Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, account for the greater part of this increase, which may be ascribed to the higher wages and greater purchasing power of the labouring classes, and it is noteworthy that in Bombay the increase occurred immediately on an *increase* of 12 annas per gallon in still-head duty, which has this year been raised by a further 8 annas. Excluding these cities, there was little increase except in the Gujarat districts, which had a good agricultural season. This is in accord with general experience. Greater prosperity, whether it be of the working or agricultural classes, means increased consumption of liquor as well as of other commodities. The only check on an increase in consumption due to this cause is to increase the price of the liquor, whether by raising still-head duty or license fee. It has always been the policy of Government, where consumption has shown a tendency to rise, to increase the still-head duty in order to counteract the tendency by raising the price of liquor. The enhancement of the license fee by the introduction of the auction system will necessarily have the same effect, and this effect *has*, as I have shown above, been apparent in the early months of the current year. Both methods of raising the price of liquor involve increased revenue, and increased revenue derived from measures whose primary object is to decrease consumption is not only justifiable: it is right if regarded from the temperance point of view alone.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

These remarks may appear platitudinous. I write them to meet criticism of increased Excise revenues which is based on the fallacy that increased revenue means increased consumption. An axiomatic fact, of which some critics of Excise administration sometimes seem entirely to lose sight, is that, if you set about reducing the Excise revenue, you must either decrease the cost of the liquor to the consumer, which will infallibly and immediately *increase* consumption, of you must reduce the number of shops, which will generally mean that, where people who are accustomed to drink country liquor cannot buy it, they will get it free by illicit distillation, which can easily be carried on from bases of mhowra or molasses in different parts of the country and they will drink a great deal more than if they have to buy their liquor at high price from a licensed shop.

The upshot of these observations is that well-meant efforts at temperance reform which take the form of an attack on Excise revenue are likely, if allowed to influence Excise policy, to act in precisely the opposite direction to that aimed at. Liquor obtained free of cost by illicit distillation has demoralized the Kaira District. With this example before our eyes it hardly seems wise to drive the drinking public to illicit distillation by putting licit liquor out of their reach. Equally unwise would it be from a temperance point of view to reduce the price of liquor and thereby encourage consumption. But if Excise revenue is to be done away with as immoral or reduced, it can only be done by closing shops or by reducing taxation on liquor. It follows that temperance reformers are not forwarding their cause by attacking Excise revenue *per se*, since the primary object of taxing liquor and taxing it highly is to check consumption.

If the thesis that increase in Excise revenue means increased intemperance were valid, Kaira, the Excise revenue derived from which district was, prior to the recent application of special measures, the lowest in the Presidency, should have been notorious for temperance, whereas, in fact, it possessed a population demoralized by drink. So too on the same theory the steady increase of Excise revenue in that district consequent on the special measures taken should be looked at askance, whereas it really means that the special efforts of the Excise staff to stop illicit distillation, aided by the recent application of the Mhowra Act, have taken effect, that the people can no longer supply themselves with intoxicating liquor gratis but have to pay a high price for it at a licensed shop. Thus increased Excise revenue has actually been accompanied by a great increase in temperance. And so it must be in other districts also. Where increased vigilance on the part of the Excise staff curtails illicit distillation, the consumption of *licit* liquor will go *up*, but consumption of *liquor* will go *down*, since it stands to reason that people will consume more liquor when they can provide themselves with it free than when they have to pay a high price for it.

THANA BRIBERY ENQUIRY.

I referred last year to the Thana enquiry which occupied some months that year and was completed in the year under report. It was proved that there was glaring dishonesty practically throughout the staff employed in that district and I was compelled to dispense with the services of a large number of officers. This enquiry and the action taken thereon have been productive of much good in cleansing the Excise administration. I cannot of course say that the taking of bribes by members of the staff has ceased, but I have had evidence from many quarters that it has greatly diminished.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AT DHARWAR.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

"HEALTHY OPPOSITION IN LOCAL BODIES—A GREAT BENEFIT."

The following is H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Dharwar Municipality.

Mr. President and Councillors of the Municipality of Dharwar, it is a sincere pleasure to me to be able to visit Dharwar which is the centre of the Kanarese speaking districts and to have the opportunity of stating the leading gentlemen of the district and of finding out what are the peculiar needs of this place. I came to the Bombay Presidency just after the declaration of the armistice, I have come to Dharwar just after the signing of the Peace Terms. It is, as you say, a momentous period in the world's history and it is essential that we should all look ahead with forethought and deliberation to the difficult times of expansion and reform which lie ahead of us. I have now seen a good deal of the working of the local bodies of my presidency and I have had an opportunity of realising the difficulties under which they labour, the opportunities which they possess and the genuine efforts which some of them are putting forth to make the best use of the responsibilities which have been thrown upon them by Government. These responsibilities will be far greater in future and I believe that you will all have to deal in future more with the forces of public opinion than with the guidance of Government and I think, gentlemen, that you will discover that the former is the harder taskmaster of the two.

All the three addresses which have been presented to me this morning mention the subject of the Arts College but I propose, gentlemen, to keep you all in suspense and to reserve my remarks on that question until this evening when I shall have the pleasure of laying its foundation stone.

Your application for an additional grant of twenty-seven thousand rupees for improvement of sanitation and water-works is now before the sanitary board and I hope that they will be able to recommend this grant to Government. I am glad to note your anxiety to effect improvement by the removal of the congested areas in your town which is a subject in which as you say I am extremely interested. The question of the suspension of your annual instalment of fifteen thousand rupees in connection with the water-works is now under consideration of the local officers and I am sure that they will recommend this suspension if they consider that you have a strong case.

LOCAL TAXATION.

I recognise with pleasure that you have apparently done a great deal to extend the field of your local taxation and that it has risen to the considerable figure of two rupees and fourteen annas per head. There is I hear a considerable difference of opinion in this town as regards the respective merits of direct and indirect taxation. I daresay you may have noticed from my replies to other addresses that I am firstly of opinion that too much money is raised in India by indirect taxation and that more should be obtained from direct taxation which bears more heavily upon the rich than upon the poor. In these days a great deal is said about democracy and self-government by the people, but I would point out to you that the natural and inevitable result of such a movement is to throw more and more of the burden of taxation upon the backs of those who are able to bear it. There are as we have found in western countries limits to this process but in India it is hardly even begun and I would therefore be glad to see municipalities pay more attention to direct taxation, such as house tax, and water tax and to cesses upon those services which provide special benefits to the upper classes. I trust that the case now going on in connection with the imposition of the house tax will soon be decided and that you will not allow it to interfere with the routine administration of your funds.

In regard to your desire to extend your school buildings, I would suggest that you should submit to Government concrete applications for a rebuilding grant now, as you know, a certain portion of non-recurring surplus excise revenue has been ear-marked by Government for this purpose and I have no doubt that funds will be granted you if you can put forward sound and reserving proposals.

BALANCE OF POWER.

I believe that the balance of power in the Dharwar Municipality depends very largely on differences of caste. I come, gentlemen, from a country and from an institution—the House of Commons—in which the existence of opposition is the very breath of life and I think there is every reason to believe that healthy opposition even in local bodies should prove a great benefit, but I would like to see it based more on questions of policy and less on differences of religion and caste. The one is a sign of health—interest in the affairs of your town while the other shows antagonisms which should find no place in the minds of those elected as stewards of the interests of the citizens as a whole.

Gentlemen, I wish your Municipality a prosperous and undisturbed career.

DHARWAR DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

The following is H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Dharwar District Local Board.

Mr. President and Members of the Dharwar District Local Board,—I am very glad to have been able to visit this charming district of yours so soon and I heartily thank you for the welcome you have offered to me and Lady Lloyd. I like your energetic Chairman, Rao Bahadur Rodda, believe in seeing things for myself and I make it a practice of having notes kept of the various matters of interest and of the needs of the district which are pointed out to me during my tours and I try my best on my return to headquarters to follow up these suggestions and to see that the departments concerned do what they can wit the least possible delay.

I am extremely interested to hear what you have to say about technical, industrial and agricultural education. I am glad to hear that the school at Devi Hosur, is successful and I propose to request the Director of Agriculture to go thoroughly into the matter of agricultural education in Dharwar district to see whether a further extension of the present institution cannot be made, though I believe that the present policy is to endeavour to establish only, one agricultural school in each district.

I believe that Rao Bahadur Rodda was informed in 1912 by Government that if a sound practical scheme for the establishment of an industrial school, backed by a substantial local financial support, could be submitted. Government would be glad to give financial support and encouragement. You have shown your desire for an arts college in a very practical and generous form and I trust that Rao Bahadur Rodda and other gentlemen will now turn their attention to the question of this technical school. The Southern Division has at present nothing like the Parekh Technical Institute at Surat and the Ranchodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, but I trust that before very long some of you gentlemen may come forward with a practical scheme and then I can promise that I will do my vest best to help you in every possible way for I am myself convinced of the great value which such institutions will have for the coming generations.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Government have under preparation a scheme for a wide and rapid extension of primary education throughout the Presidency and in connection with this scheme they are contemplating the constitution of district local boards which will be partly elected and partly nominated which will supervise and have complete control over all primary schools in the district. I trust my Government will soon come to a decision on this question which will satisfy your very reasonable aspirations.

Government's policy as regards High Schools is to provide one model High School for each district and to leave it to private enterprise to provide any further schools which may be wanted.

The teching of English in primary schools forms a very important departure from the system of education followed up till now but Government have decided that this experiment should be tried in twenty typical villages in the presidency and if it proves a success it will, I have no doubt, be extended.

The question of financial support to local boards for the upkeep of their roads is one which I propose to enquire into as soon as possible, but it must be recognised that any large extension of Government undertakings in this respect would involve a very large sum of money and therefore the claims of the various districts will have to be most carefully weighed before action can be taken.

The question of empowering local boards to construct small feeder railway lines drew my attention some time ago and I called for certain papers describing the Madras system. Government are now considering the feasibility of passing similar legislation for this presidency but after reading the reports from Madras I would like you to realise that control on these railways by local boards is neither so quick, nor so easy, nor so profitable a business as you may perhaps think.

The question of appointing non-official presidents in taluka local boards has already been taken up and I am informed that recommendations have been made for such appointments in the case of two talukas of the Dharwar District.

I think I have now answered most points in your very interesting address and trust that my reply will show to you that Government is fully alive to the needs and aspirations of local bodies. You are fortunate in having so able a President to control your affairs. Rao Bahadur Rodda is both active and full of intimate knowledge of the requirements of the district. You have also on your board a well-known member of my Legislative Council in Rao Bahadur Naik and I feel confident that in the hands of this and other prominent members of your Board your interests will be carefully safeguarded. Gentlemen, I wish you and your District all prosperity in the years to come.

LINGAYAT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION DHARWAR.

The following is H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Lingayat Educational Association, Dharwar.

Mr. President and Members of the Lingayat Educational Association.

It has been a great pleasure to me to meet you and to hear from you an account of the beginning and the growth of your association. I will take this opportunity of thanking the Lingayat Community for the efforts they have made during the war both to subscribe to the war loans, to collect funds and last but not least to provide recruits for the army. Towards the end of 1917 the progress of recruitment among Lingayats was satisfactory enough to lead to the formation of a special company of Lingayats and by the end of October 1918 the strength of this company attached to the 106th Maharatta Depot was 360. The final orders of the Government of India on the system of recruitment in general have not yet been received and it is not yet known whether this Lingayat company will be maintained or not in future.

The Lingayats are as you say primarily and agricultural and mere cantile class but I am glad to see that the leaders of your community are keen on providing funds for the spread of all heads of education. Among other munificent contributions I notice that of half a lakh of rupees from the Sar Desai of Wantmuri whose liberality seems to extend in many directions in this part of the country. In my reply to the Municipality I have commended the desire they have expressed for an extension of technical education and I would specially bring to your notice this question which affects your community perhaps more than any other. You seem to have no lack of generous supporters and I hope that some of you may take to heart my remarks in regard to the necessity of a lead being given in this direction by local people as in the case of the arts college.

KARNATAK CENTRAL BANK.

In the report of the Registrar of co-operative Societies for 1918 he remarks that the Karnatak Central Bank has made splendid progress during the year and increased its capital from thirty-one thousand rupees to one lakh and sixty-two thousand rupees and Government have remarked in their Resolution of July, 1919, that progress in co-operation has been very remarkable in the Dharwar District which possesses more societies than any other District in the Presidency. This remarkable progress in co-operation is due very largely. I understand, to the efforts of Mr. Menshinkai and of the other gentleman who have taken upon themselves the arduous duties of honorary organisers. The value of co-operative societies to agricultural communities which depend so largely upon credit cannot be overestimated and I commend most heartily the value of the work which is being done by those who are encouraging the movement.

I have noted your remarks as regards the small representation of your community in several departments of the public service. I do not think you have made full use of the suggestion which my predecessor made namely, that you should submit to my Private Secretary for the consideration of Government names of qualified gentlemen, you cannot expect that everyone who is recommended should be given an appointment and I find on enquiry that the recommendations you have made have been very few indeed. I am in full sympathy with your desire to secure representation in the public services for your community and I can promise you that careful consideration will be given to any deserving cases which you may think fit to put before me. Gentlemen, there are various signs which show that your community is preferring and is becoming conscious of both its strength and its shortcomings. I know that you will always be as loyal to Government as you have been in the past and I wish you every success in your attempts to better the condition and enlarge the outlook of the important community which you represent.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

(Continued from page 6).

became apparent. If my surmise be correct, permit me to congratulate you on your good sense. No one would censure a doctor for prescribing a purgative or emetic, or both, when bad oysters have upset the whole system. But the doctor would be dismissed if he did not make himself responsible for the consequences of an overdose. We then don't inquire *whose* fault this eating of bad oysters was. If affairs have anyhow got into the state where men on the spot say they cannot get on without Martial Law, there is no time to inquire how the state of affairs came to be so perilous, nor whether the prescription is not quackery—that is the only prescription that there is and that is the patient's only chance. But when time to observe and safeguard has been provided for and if the physician will not use the interval intelligently, if he will set up fresh inflammations, and deliberately waste the anti-toxins, then it is time for the Consulting Physician to step in and insist on a different treatment and go out if not given a free hand. Your special perspicacity was to have discerned that *this* is the function of the Indian Member of Council. He is brought in to *differ*—for occasions for legitimate difference have been anticipated by the constitution. He is brought in to prescribe when the official prescription fails or smells of danger. Your prescription must have been the same as that recently presented by the Moderate leaders to the Secretary of State. You would have accepted the summary processes of Martial Law only on condition that a Revising Tribunal, equally expeditious, be set up by its side to quash its inevitable errors. It is to the infinite discredit of the Olympians that they let down Prometheus, though they have not chained him to a rock. I presume you hurled defiance at them when they proclaimed (did they?) their loathing of the opinions of Lala Harkishanlal or Mr. Chowdhery, when they said "this is a Free Country, but . . . but . . ." you challenged them to lay their hands on their heart and repeat what Voltaire wrote to Helvetius: "I wholly disapprove of what you say, but shall defend to the death your right to say it"! That is the one test of a Free Mind.

You are leaving India for further services to your country, and our good wishes accompany you. Bilious irony may say that you are leaving the country for your country's good, but it would be speaking more truly than it knows. But whatever may be your services in the future, nothing that you can do will compare with your service in renouncing your high position. You have asserted the constitutional principle that an Indian Member of the Executive Council is there to modify official acts, not merely in Indian interests, but in accordance with the best Indian feeling. Nothing during your period of office so well became you as your manner of quitting it. Your successor might have improved your example, he has not chosen to do so.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

FEARED RECRUDESCENCE

BOMBAY'S PREPARATIONS TO MEET EMERGENCY.

India has hardly had a couple of months' respite from the epidemic of Influenza when unfortunately several parts of it appear to be in its deadly grip once again at present. The Government of India, in a communique issued only a few days ago, gave a warning about a probable recrudescence of the disease, and that warning evidently came none too soon, for already very disquieting reports are coming in from Bengal and Madras of this fell disease exacting a terrible toll of life in several parts of the two Presidencies.

The disquieting news from Bengal and Madras has naturally caused uneasiness in Bombay, where this disease has always been present ever since it made its first appearance in June of last year. It started in an Epidemic form in our City in that month, and assumed a very virulent form in September and October. Thereafter there was a lull upto the middle of April, which was however followed by a recrudescence beginning from the last week of April and lasting upto the end of May. It declined a bit in June but since then the mortality figures of this disease have been stationary. It is influenza complicated with pneumonia that has been keeping up the high rate of total mortality in the City for the past several months. During the quarter ending the 30th June 1919 there were no less than 5,512 deaths from influenza and pneumonia together out of a total mortality of 18,572 during the quarter, and the proportion would be still higher if 2,671 deaths which occurred from other diseases of the respiratory system were added to those from influenza and pneumonia. Even at present influenza and pneumonia are claiming 40 to 45 victims daily on an average. This would show that the disease has never really left us and has always been in our midst ever since its commencement in June of last year.

It is reassuring to know, however, that Mr. P. W. Monie, the Commissioner, and Dr. Sorab C. Hormasji, Acting Health Officer, are making preparations to meet any emergency that may arise in this matter. Following the step taken by the Local Government Board in England, our local Health Department have included influenzal pneumonia among the diseases of which the notification is compulsory. It is hoped that the medical practitioners of the city will co-operate with the Health Department in this matter, for it is believed that the information obtained by the compulsory notification of this disease would have great statistical value in meeting the next attack of influenza, by enabling the course of the attendant pneumonia being followed through its various phases and the prevalence of influenza itself. It would further enable the Health Department to isolate in hospitals such of the cases as cannot be conveniently treated at home without risk to the other inmates of the room.

OTHER PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Among the other precautionary measures adopted by the Health Department to meet a recrudescence of the disease is a steam spraying installation, which has been recently put up at the Sukhlaji Street Health Camp in connection with the Equifax Disinfactor, where contacts and convalescent cases of influenza can have their throats and nasal and air passages disinfected. A chamber has been erected for the purpose where it would be possible to treat ten persons at a time. These would be asked to inhale the spray through their nostrils for about 5 minutes or so. It is only a short time ago that the apparatus was installed and it has not yet been tried. But when it comes into use it is hoped the public would take advantage of it, and if the experiment proves a success it is hoped to open similar installations in other parts of the city.

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates for Bombay City for the week beginning 30th July 1919:

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown	Ex Dock	Rate per Retailers pialas, maplis
	cur terms		
	as. a. p.	as. a. p.	as. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 12 0	10 4 0	0 8 0
Big Mill Special	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 8 6
Nakranji ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 8 6
Larun ..	11 6 9	10 14 0	0 8 6
Small Mill ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 7 0
S. Q. ..	12 0 0	11 8 0	0 6 9
Europe No. 2 .	12 9 0	12 1 0	0 7 0
Europe No. 1.	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 6
S. Q. Chanduba	12 2 0	11 10 0	0 6 9
Mill Sughandi	13 7 0	12 15 0	0 7 6
Long Boiled ...	14 10 0	14 2 0	0 8 3
Milched Boiled	14 2 0	13 10 0	0 8 0
Mandla ..	15 10 0	15 2 0	0 8 9

NOTE. The basis of conclusion is taken at 31 maplis to a bag of 168 lbs. of rice. In the case, however, of items, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13, above, the No. of maplis to the bag is 32½, 30½, 30, 30, 31, 30½, respectively.

Broken Rice.

A 1	11	10	0	11	2 0
A 2	10	6	0	9	14 0
A 3	8	12	0	8	4 0
B 1	10	12	0	10	4 0
B 2	9	10	0	9	2 0
B 3	8	4	0	7	12 0
C 3	7	12	0	7	4 0

"TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS OF WOMEN"

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S MISSION.

RECEPTION AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, all friends and members of the Servants of Society had assembled on Thursday morning at the hall of the Society to meet Sir Sankaran Nair and wish him *bon* voyage on his mission to England. Besides the distinguished guest, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. A. Ranga Swami Iyengar were present.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar first addressing the gathering said they had gathered on that occasion to do honour to a distinguished countryman of theirs and wish him *bon* voyage. The occasion was not suited to political or other speeches, but, Mr. Devadhar said, it would be but fitting that the Servants of India Society, which had closely identified itself with the work of the amelioration of the depressed classes should make reference to the urgent necessity of ensuring the rights of representation in the new reformed councils to the depressed classes and request at the hands of Sir Sankaran Nair that he would put their case strongly before the authorities concerned in England. Mr. Devadhar said Sir Sankaran Nair was going on an important mission in England and though he was not in his secret, necessarily connected with the Constitutional Reforms and the Rights of women and the depressed classes.

SIR SANKARAN'S REPLY.

Sir Sankaran Nair in a short and graceful reply, disclaimed that he was going on a mission to England and said that as far as Constitutional Reforms were concerned it was for the people's leaders now in England on deputation to do the needful. Sir Sankaran further said that as far as he was concerned, being placed in a position to formulate his views on the Reform problem he had done so and his views were before the country and it was for them, their representatives in England, to support it or tear it to pieces. He had formulated his views in a representative capacity as an Indian selected for the post of the Indian member of the Executive Council, but personally he would not claim any representative capacity as long as he was not appointed to his place in the Council by the system of election. Sir Sankaran said he had always been accustomed to unhesitatingly declare his views in season and sanctioning perhaps out of season and he was going to fight for two causes, namely, for the Rights of women and the people that were styled the depressed classes. It was necessary in national interests that the Rights of women and the depressed classes should be ensured from the beginning as opponent of Indian progress would always point out the existence of such inequalities and disabilities as a sign of unfitness and also because with the growth of time the problems may become much complicated and intricate, if not solved in the right spirit.

DR. SAPRU ON THE PUNJAB AFFAIR

The Hon. Tej Bahadur Sapru next addressing the gathering said that the immense gratitude of the country was due to Sir Sankaran Nair for his able minute on the Reforms and said while he was himself a supporter of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme he had all along assessed it only at its proper value but his opinion had never been that in no way the M.-C. Reforms at least should be whittled. He was now of firm opinion that the Reforms should promise to the people at least as much as Sir Sankaran Nair's proposals in his able minute went. Then Dr. Sapru said that the affair of the Punjab were weighing with him very heavily and the gloom of the Punjab had spread to a greater extent to the United Provinces than to other provinces. He said the United Provinces were so near to the Punjab that the tragedy of the Punjab stood more fully revealed to the United Provinces men than to others. He himself was as much a Punjabi as a United Province man. He did not want to unfold the harrowing tale of the Punjab, but he would say this much that steps should be taken to fix the responsibility for the Punjab situation in the proper shoulders. While every one admitted that law and order should be maintained no circumstances can justify the authorities turning into breakers of law and order in order to maintain law and order. He was anxious and the people of India were determined that when an enquiry was held the responsibilities for the occurrences of the Punjab should be traced home to the proper quarter and not sent from pillar to post. The position was gloomy but he hoped for the best. The gathering dispersed after calling three cheers for Sir C. Sankaran Nair.

DARING THIEVES AT KEAMARI.

A WOMAN SHOT AND MAN WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 30.

Last night thieves entered the house of a Mahratta, working in the Port Trust Lines at Keamari. One man and his wife awoke when one of the intruders opened fire with a revolver killing the woman and wounding the man in the hand. The thieves then ran away and it is believed that this daring crime was committed by the Indian soldiers employed at Keamari.

MAHUVA PASSENGERS "AT SEA."



The above snapshots give an idea of the plight of passengers to Mahuva by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers. As will be seen, the passengers are literally stranded in the sea, as neither the Company nor the Bhavnagar State authorities have deemed it essential to provide for any landi g place on terra firma. In consequence, men, women and children are left to find a way to the Rock-strewn shore as best as they might. Some passengers are seen in the photos carried on bedsteads, some wading through the water and others being rowed across in tiny boats.

GRIEVANCES OF MAHUVA PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public are deeply indebted to the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, for taking up the question of Indian passengers' grievances on the costing steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, in the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona. Though the resolution moved by Mr. Paranjpye, was not adopted by the Council, the debate on the subject is found to produce good results. Owing to numerous complaints from Rangoon passengers, a committee was appointed to inquire into the allegations against the British India Steamship Co., and the evidence given by Mr. P. J. Mehta of Rangoon, casts a lurid light on the subject and brings home to us the numerous hardships to which passengers are subjected on the Company's boats. Similar investigation is essential in the case of the B. S. N. Company's steamers. This Company has a service between Bombay and the ports of Kathiawar. As a result of numerous complaints from passengers for Mahuva, the undersigned was deputed by our Association to go personally to the place and submit his report. The report submitted by me is sent to you herewith. Even after a correspondence of nearly a year and the conference of Steamer Authorities and Bhavnagar State Officers, the Company has not seen its way to make any satisfactory improvements. An interview was requested by me with the officers of the Steamer Company, twice with a view to discuss the question of improvement of Mahuva Port. It is a matter of great regret to me that the authorities of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company had not even the courtesy to reply to my letter It was only when I addressed the Board of the Company in the matter that we were informed that a passenger boat and a tarafa would be placed at the port from the next season. A copy of the letter addressed to the Board of Directors as well as the reply accompanies. You will see that all our endeavours as well as those of the Bhavnagar State on behalf of passengers has ended with these slight concessions on the part of the Company. The Company has made no arrangements for landing of passengers as well as for food or drink of passengers on board the steamer or at the docks.

We hope you will kindly ventilate these grievances through the columns of your well-known paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAG NENSEY,
Hon. Joint Secretary,
Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

MR. NENSEY'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from a report submitted by Mr. Nensey, after personal investigation with the grievances of the Mahuva passengers:—

(1) The following are the hardships undergone by the residents of Mahuva, a port in Kathiawar, in the Bhavnagar State:—

The Agent of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., stationed at Bhavnagar, informs by wire the agent at Mahuva of the time of the starting of the steamer. On receipt of the wire, the agent at Mahuva informs the people of Mahuva of the same by "tankora" and issues tickets to the passengers, who are asked to be present on the dock, which is at a distance of [illegible] miles frim the city, at a fixed time. But if the cargo is not loaded on the steamer in due time, the steamer has to wait for nearly twelve hours, till the tide comes. It often so happens that the steamer does not start from Bhavnagar even after twenty-four hours after the receipt of the wire at Mahuva. Then the agent at Bhavnagar indicates the change in time by wire as his will, and consequently the passengers have to wait either on the shore or, if an ebb is expected, in boats on the sea for twenty-four or even thirty-six hours.

(2) When the waters have ebbed far away, into the sea, the boats remain at a distance in shallow water, and passengers have to go to the boats on foot. To reach those far-off boats, passengers have to walk over sharp stones. But many poor men and women are bare-footed, and to see them walking over the distance, is a piteous and horrible sight. It is nothing, but cruelty towards women, some big with child and some with children and their packages to carry, to make them walk over these sharp stones. I have been told of an agreement made between the Bhavnagar State and the Steam Navigation Company to the effect that the State should so arrange as to enable the passengers to get into boats with dry feet, and that to effect this, every passenger should be charged four-annas extra. But it is a matter of regret that the State has not still built a dock to effect such dry-footed entrance into the boat, though the extra four annas are taken from every passenger.

(3) The servants of the Steam Navigation Co., are bound to take down the packages of the passengers, as the charges for a ticket from Bombay to Mahuva include this charge also. But the agent at Mahuva has views of his own. The boats bringing passengers are kept at a distance from the shore. Each passenger is then made to sit on a bed-stead borne by four men, and is charged one anna per head, while for each goods-package the charge varies from one to two annas. No porters, but those in league with the agent are allowed to enter the dock, and consequently the porters exact fancy charges from the passengers and thus harass them.

(4) Many a time the passengers have to come and go by boats at midnight when there is no light but a small lamp kept by the agent. This results often in the theft of the packages of the passengers. But this is nothing when compared to other more horrible consequences. Men and women have to s together in a boat in pitch-darkness. The humane mind of any sensible and moral human being would revolt to think of the result of this promiscuous intermingling of men and women. The proper authorities, I hope, will move in the matter and find out speedy and prompt means to relieve the women of all this infamy and hardships.

(5) No roof in its true sense affords shelter there on the dock to the passengers. When the steamer starts late from Bhavnagar, the shore becomes a prototype of Maru land, as no water can be had there, and the water brought by the passengers with them from the city becomes all exhausted. Only think of the miseries of the passengers and of little children on the days when a scorching summer-sun is burning in the sky, and no water is to be had. There is a place for free supply of water, but owing to the laxity of supervision the man in charge of that place charges two to four annas for a pitcherfull of water; and then too, a time often comes when no water can be had even for this price.

(6) There are three boats in all—two big ones and the third a smaller one. The passengers and goods are taken together at a time to the steamer. The passengers booked get on deck first, and then the passengers to land get in the boats, which have still to lie there in the sea for nearly twelve hours, as the packages and cargo are taken together in these boats.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The following are some of the remedies suggested by Mr. Nensey for the present state things:—

(1) The Agent at Bhavnagar should inform by express wire the agent at Mahuva of the exact time of the steamer's actual departure. The Agent at Mahuva should announce the right time of the steamer's arrival and not the fancy time, leaving a gap of four or five hours, as he is accustomed to do at present.

(2) H. H. the Maharaja should kindly arrange for building a dock at Mahuva for the convenience and welfare of his subjects. A large amount of money has been collected from the extra-charges from the passengers since the last eight or nine years. The tax paid by the subjects must be used for the welfare of the subjects.

In my opinion two ways may be suggested for the boats to come to the shore.

(a) The sharp stones should be smoothed out and a pacca road should be built thereupon, so that the passengers can walk over the distance without any difficulty.

(b) At a little distance from the rough pathway, there is a big rock in the sea. In that part of the sea, something resembling a canal must be dug out and a wall built around. Thus a safe way shall be made for the boats to come up to the rock, whence the passengers can safely and conveniently land.

(3) The agent should make arrangements to bring the boats nearer the shore. If it be impracticable, he should employ paid-porters to bring the passengers to shore on bedsteads. The porter's charges at present are too high. But as the Steam Navigation Company is bound to bring to the shore the packages, the agent should employ paid servants for the purpose.

(4) Two incandescent lights are necessary on the dock, and more lights should be kept in boats at night. A roof in its true sense should be erected so as to protect men and women separately against the scorching heat and shivering cold. Arrangements must be made for a sufficient supply of water.

(5) The agent should so arrange as to be able to send the passengers in a steam-launch at once, and he should not keep them waiting in the sea for hours together till the cargo is taken down into the boats. Again he should not carry packages and passengers in one and the same boat. There ought to be separate boats for goods and for passengers.

The agent at no time and under no circumstances should accommodate more passengers in a boat than there is room for them. I will here relate the horrible incident that occurred on the last 21st of February, when six instead of three passengers were put in the boat and as a consequence the boat being upset, one Manilal Hariivan, a Lohana by caste, was drowned. Will the Steam Navigation Company issue strict orders in this respect?

ARE THESE WAR-RATES OR PEACE RATES?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please give the following space in your much appreciated columns and oblige.

It is interesting as well as surprising to find that the Share-market is booming with incredibly high prices.

Every morning finds some rise in the already highly inflated prices. As it is brisk time, citizens of various colours flock in numbers and hardly there is any space found vacant to step in. They are seen watching the blackboard with their mouths wide-open, while figures go on increasing by leaps and bounds. Last Saturday's prognostications of the "Chronicle" Reporter have come to be fulfilled.

Some attribute this abnormal rise to the bodies of Syndics, some to the 'officesvales', but the question is how long the up-keep will go on still. Is not the last step of the ladder attained, Kasulbhoy, Kohinoor, Madhawjee, and the Bombay United have been making boundary strokes. The hearts of the bears have been rent as under for the present. They have been groaning under a heavy burden and pray to God for relief every moment.

The rates indeed of some scrips have crossed the limit of war-rates. No doubt there are some causes accounting to certain extent for the present up-tendency of the market as demand from China and the promising monsoon, but how long this undue swelling will be maintained is indeed a problem, the solution of which is now not remote. Be ware then O' you investors and urchins of such a market! It is much better to keep aloof and watch, than to be in only for a chance of small profit not unattended with great risk. Huge dividends may appear to add to the swelling, but this swelling, nescems, is bound to subside in time which is not distant, hence I make it rather bold when I advise the public to resort to the maxim 'to keep aloof and watch.'—Yours, etc.,

J. C. RAVAL.

Lohar Chawl,
July 30.

The Rangoon Diocesan Council opened on Tuesday night. Apart from the clergy the European attendance was small but a number of Burmans and Karens from the districts attended. Bishop Fyffe announced that he was going to attend the Lambeth's Conference next year and that it was for the Council to decide whether it would meet in 1920. He also intended proposing to delete the words "of the Malesex" from the rules of the Council thus allowing women to become members. The Rev. H. E. Price delivered a lengthy address on the alleged defects of the Anglican church and dealt with the isolation of the clery partly due to themselves and partly to the layman's treating them as a class apart, as well as the lack of interest in church matters.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY ON FIRE.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT RS. 10,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The street in front of the business premises of Kaviraj N. N. Sen at No. 18-1 Lower Chitpore Road was the scene of a considerable excitement this morning when volumes of smoke were seen at about half past eight issuing from the firm's chemical laboratory where were stored a large number of medical publications, and surgical appliances, chemicals and acids of various kinds and a large number of celluloid leaves. The laboratory was closed as usual on the previous night and on smoke being noticed the main entrance door was opened. Fumes were almost overpowering. The fire brigade lost no time in taking the matter in hand and had extreme difficulty in conducting the hose along the staircase as obnoxious fumes were issuing from the premises. After about an hour's work the brigade succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration. The damages are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

'EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to find that you have published the letter signed by One who knows which related to the above subject, for, I believe, you have thereby rendered service to private recognized schools. In this connection I have heard that the Director of Public Instruction, to whom the question of supplying more than one copy of certain returns by the managers of recognized schools was referred by the Educational Inspector N.D., has written to the Manager of the Proprietory High School of this city to the effect that the demand for more than one copy of certain returns made by the Educational Inspector N.D. is reasonable and that they should comply with it if they want the recognition by the Department to continue.

If the above is not a threat pure and simple given with the evident object of coercing the school authorities into submission to what appears, on the face of it, to be a caprice of the Educational Inspector, one fails to understand what else it is. Now it should not be forgotten that the Proprietory High School is of more than ten years' standing and during that period it has been able to maintain its position of being the largest school in mofussil Bombay, having on its rolls over 1,500 boys. To threaten a school like this for a comparatively trivial matter with the deprivation of its recognition by the Department is an act that, in my opinion, cannot but expose the latter to public ridicule. The school, which is doing excellent work and it relieves Government schools of a good deal of strain which otherwise must fall on them, deserves every possible sympathy and encouragement at the hands of the Department. Instead of that, it is indeed a great pity that attempts like this are made to interfere with its smooth working. While a well managed and big school like this is threatened in this manner, on the other hand the local Mission High School with 124 boys and the Anjuman-i-Islam School with 39 boys are not only recognized by the Department but receive from Government grants of Rs. 3,895 and Rs. 200 respectively. This is nothing if not a grave anomaly and the contrast between the two is too marked to escape any one's notice. It is not therefore, too much to hope that the Director of Public Instruction who is an experienced officer of Government will for the sake of the Department in his charge carefully and coolly consider the question and I am sure that if he does so he will not fail to realize the untenable position taken up by the Educational Inspector N.D. In that case I trust he will ask him to arrange to get the extra copies of the returns required prepared in his office. This is what bare justice demands and any question of prestige ought not to deter the Director of Public Instruction from taking the step suggested above.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Ahmedabad, July 28.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

NEED FOR MORE HELP.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDJI'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

In the course of a statement to the press Swami Shradhanand, vice-president of the Seva Samiti, which is appealing for funds to undertake organisation of relief to the sufferers from recent disturbances in the Punjab, says, "The Samiti has so far got about Rs. 6,000 (six thousand) almost the whole of which has already been pledged and every fresh case of relief imposes additional liability on the Samiti. The rush of persons seeking relief is so great that unless a prompt response is made to the appeal there is a grave risk of our work being hampered, if not stopped. I therefore earnestly request all generous donors to immediately remit their contributions to me. While the Punjab was passing through a crisis, other provinces could only look on with helpless sympathy. An opportunity is now offered to various provinces to come to the rescue of the distressed in the Punjab and by their generous support show their profound sympathy with our fellow-countrymen in the Punjab in their hour of need. I take this opportunity of requesting the Seva Samitis and other similar social service organisations in different parts of the country to make special efforts to raise funds for this noble object and remit contributions at their earliest convenience to my address at "Prakash" Office, Anarkali, Lahore.

BHAVNAGAR GADI.

INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJAH SHRIKRISHNA KUMARSINGJI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR July 30.

Pursuant to an ancient custom the ceremony of the installation of his Highness Maharajah Shri Krishnakumarsinji on the gadi of his ancestors took place yesterday morning at 9-50. His Highness accompanied by the officers of his private staff drove in state from Nilambag Palace to the old Darbar Gadh. A troop of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers furnished the escort. At the Durbar Hall the religious ceremonies pertaining to the installation were gone through in the presence of his Highness the Maharajah of Panna, the Yuvraj of Gondal, Kumarshri Digvijaysinji of Nandod, the Dewan and the officers of the state. When the "rajijatilak" was made a salute of 13 guns was fired from the saluting battery. His Highness accompanied by the Dewan and the members of the private staff next proceeded to the Motibag Palace to hold the usual Durbar. On his Highness' arrival a guard of honour presented arms, the band played the Bhavnagar salute and the battery fired a salute of 13 guns.

In the Durbar Hall there were assembled the principal officers, Bhayats, Grasias and citizens of Bhavnagar and deputations from several state. All remained standing as his Highness entered the Durbar Hall. Then his Highness took his seat on the throne. The proceedings of the Durbar commenced with Mr. M. A. Tana, the Mukhya Dewan, reading on behalf of the young Maharajah his proclamation announcing the sad death of his father and his accession to the gadi. "Poshaks" were then presented by his Highness' sister and grandmothers and by the deputations of the several states and the Durbar terminated with the usual distribution of pan and flowers. The ceremonies on his Highness' arrival were repeated on his departure.

PROPOSED CRADDOCK SCHEME FOR BURMA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR 6 SEATS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 30.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce writing to the Local Government on the representation of commerce in the Legislative Council on the proposed Craddock scheme point out that only two members out of one hundred are uneducated in comparison with the much higher percentages in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. They ask for six seats in all, three to be elected and three nominated. In the course of the letter objection is taken to the electorate for Anglo-Indian and Europeans which they assert will prove satisfactory to neither party. They do not regard as serious a suggestion by the Local Government that some of the so-offered seats might be filled by the representatives of commerce and consider that reliance on nomination of non-officials is too speculative. As commerce would have no say in the actual appointments, in view of the Southborough report, they consider the proposal of two representatives of commerce altogether inadequate. They appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor to recognise this by increasing the commercial representation (including the Trades Association) to six.

The official value of Rupee in Pondicherry which was recently equal to 2 francs 40 centimes has been raised to 2 francs 58 centimes by the order of the Governor of Pondicherry.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, July 31.)

Mr. M. S. Sashital, Mamlatdar of the Ranebennur Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—

Mr. Madhubhai Chunilal Kaveeshvar, Acting Subordinate Judge at Surat, to act as Subordinate Judge at Dhandhuka and Gogha.

Mr. Kalabhai Vallabhram Mehta, Subordinate Judge at Dhandhuka and Gogha, to be Subordinate Judge at Nandurbar.

Mr. Chhotalal Naranbhai Desai, Subordinate Judge at Nandurbar, to be Subordinate Judge at Surat.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., D.Ch., to act as Police Surgeon, Bombay, vice Dr. S. A. Powell, M.B., M.Ch., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem, dated the 17th June, 1919, and at present held by Mr. Mangesh Wasudev Nabar, is extended by three months from the date on which it expires.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of four months vice Mr. J. W. Rowland on leave, and to appoint Mr. Shamrao Ramrao Jagdale to hold it and to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. E. P. White, Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for five months of the furlough on medical certificate.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Rustam Ali is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Yaseen Khan, Extra Assistant Resident, Aden, to act as Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden, in addition to his own duties, vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Rustam Ali.

Mr. Trimbak Shankar Taskar, Acting Subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon in the district of Poona, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the pay of the temporary appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, which was held by Mr. J. C. Curry, should be fixed at Rs. 900 per mensem instead of at Rs. 700 per mensem.

Major W. T. Barry, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, in addition to his own duties (temporary).

Mr. J. P. D'Arcy, Superintendent of Lights, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st August, 1919, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. J. Walke, Coast Guard Inspector, Kanara Beat, to act as Superintendent of Lights vice Mr. J. P. D'Arcy, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Kulkarni to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., on leave.

The undermentioned candidate passed, on 7th July, 1919, the "Oriental Language Teachership Examination" in Hindustani:—

Mr. M. Abdul Salam.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days in combination with furlough for nine months and eight days with effect from 1st November, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Yezdezard Dadabhai Thanevala, Lecturer in Biology, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months on half pay with effect from the 25th June, 1919.

Mr. Vithaldas Harkisondas Anklesaria, Lecturer in English in the Secondary Training College, Bombay, to act as Principal of the College, pending further orders.

Mr. Hassomal Assumal Sadarangani to be Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mrs. S. Harrison, Lady Doctor on the Port Health Staff, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 18th June, 1919, such privilege leave as may be due to her on that date in combination with leave on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Miss J. B. Engineer to act as Lady Doctor on the Port Health Staff, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mrs. S. Harrison.

Mr. F. Green is permitted to resign his permanent appointment of Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, with effect from the 31st May, 1919. He is, however, re-employed as a temporary Engineer on the usual conditions of temporary service with effect from the same date and is posted to the Northern Division.

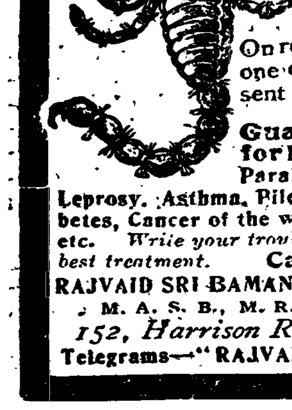
Mr. D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E., A.K.C., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. L. M. Pose, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, or such subsequent date as the former may avail himself of the leave.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 19th July, 1919, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 8, Hubli town 1, Thana district (report not received), Karachi City 4, Mangrol 7, other places in Kathiawar Agency 21. Total 41.

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RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, M. A. S. B., M. R. A. S. (London)

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with the main object of doing my duty as a co-operative citizen, I had taken part to bring the postmen to an understanding when they had been on strike from 19th September to 8th October, 1917. I had worked out a co-operative scale of pay, according to the old and the Government Press Note scales of men, in each grade. The Government scale of pay and the extra cost of Rs. 2,474, in addition to Rs. 1,090, was approved, by the postmen, as well as by the postal authorities; and my grateful thanks are due to Mr. Murtrie, Deputy Director-General of Posts, and to Mr. Love, late Presidency Postmaster of Bombay, and also to Mr. Saldana, B.A., and Mr. Divgiker, B.A., the Head Clerk and the Joint Head Clerk respectively, for their rendering me every possible assistance in working out the figures in the Presidency Postmaster's Office from Wednesday, the 3rd, to Saturday, the 6th of October, 1917, even without receiving a pie from Government or from the postmen either. The Secretary of the Postmen's Union (started in May, 1918) did not take the least trouble to bring to the notice of the Director-General of Posts, or to the notice of the Secretary to the Government of India, in charge, Commerce and Industry, Department, as to how many men were disappointed in getting promotion, in the revision of July, 1917. I have already brought to the notice of the Hon. Mr. Clarke, the present Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, the true facts of the postmen's lot, in August, 1918, in reference to my interview with him, while his camp was at Bombay—I have every reason to believe that the postal authorities will consider the case of the postmen very favourably and will be pleased to start the 4th graded men on Rs. 20, and to raise the pay of the 1st grade postmen, up to Rs. 40, from the savings effected from July, 1917, and also by sanctioning extra amount if required.

The grades of men of 1917 (July) Revision was far from satisfactory, in that several unlucky postmen, would be disappointed again; because *up to June*, 1917, the gradation list of the postmen was as follows:—

104	Overseers and Readers ...	pay Rs. 30.
104	1st grade Postmen	pay Rs. 25.
127	2nd grade Postmen	pay Rs. 20.
197	3rd grade Postmen	pay Rs. 17.
234	4th grade Postmen	pay Rs. 15.
71	Probationers	pay Rs. 12.
837		

After the revision—*from July*, 1917, the gradation list was as follows:—

30	Overseers	pay Rs. 40.
50	Readers	pay Rs. 35.
100	1st grade	pay Rs. 30.
124	2nd grade	pay Rs. 25.
150	3rd grade	pay Rs. 20.
200	4th grade	pay Rs. 18.
112	5th grade	pay Rs. 16.
71	Probationers	pay Rs. 14.
837		

The present grades of men up to *31st of May*, 1919, are as follows, and quite satisfactory.

31	Overseers	pay Rs. 40.
80	Readers	pay Rs. 35.
106	1st grade	pay Rs. 30.
129	2nd grade	pay Rs. 25.
152	3rd grade	pay Rs. 20.
204	4th grade	pay Rs. 18.
129	5th grade	pay Rs. 16.
76	Probationers	pay Rs. 14.
907		

Hence, by increasing the number of postmen, from 837 to 907 (70 in all), 268 postmen have been promoted to the higher grades and on more pay, without their moving in the matter, and there are still 34 men from 4th grade and 64 men from 5th grade awaiting promotion to be in their former grades.

If the gradation list will be as follows, every one will be benefited.

31	Overseers ...	pay Rs. 40,	10 Rs. W. A.
80	Readers ...	pay Rs. 35,	9 Rs. W. A.
106	1st grade ...	pay Rs. 30,	8 Rs. W. A.
129	2nd grade ...	pay Rs. 25,	8 Rs. W. A.
197	3rd grade ...	pay Rs. 20,	8 Rs. W. A.
234	4th grade ...	pay Rs. 18,	7 Rs. W. A.
130	Junior Postmen ...	pay Rs. 16,	7 Rs. W. A.
907			

I wish to appeal to the Director-General of Posts, through the Postmaster-General, when all the postmen have been entertained in their former grades of men of June, 1917, in order to get a general promotion in pay, prior to the War Allowances being stopped, in January, 1920, and also to get them 20 days' salary, from 19th September to 8th October, 1917, as "Subsitance Allowance" equal to at least half pay, under Article 193-B, i, ii, of the Civil Service Rules, chapter ten and pages 38-39, in consideration of 17 postmen's joining as "Recruits" in the Maratha Regiments, and also several postmen's rendering useful services at France, Egypt and Mesopotamia, and more especially, in token of the "Victory Memorial."

My wholesome advice to the postmen will always be as follows: P. Please the public, O. Obey the orders, S. Study the system, T. Thrive by Thrift-because, M. Man makes the money, E. Economise the expense, and N. Negotiate Nobly the graders of men and pay introduced by the Originator of Co-operative Philanthropic movement in India.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKERNY.

GRIEVANCES OF POSTAL CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With a view to get some relief from the ever increasing cost of living in Bombay and to make the sustenance of life easier and more comfotable, a memorial was submitted to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in March last by the clerks of the office of the P.M.G., Bombay, for the revision of their grades and prospects. As the result thereof it has now been proposed to divide the whole office establishment into two divisions viz. "A" and "B" Cadres, the former comprising the intellectual and the latter the non-intellectual section. It is not understood on what principle the division is to take place and how the intellect is to be determined and by whom in the absence of any definite test. This news of the codre system has therefore caused a great deal of panic and nervousness among the whole staff and everybody is diffident about his own fate. Moreover there is much likelihood of grave injustice and loss being perpetrated and the claims of some deserving old junior clerks being sacrificed if no due precautions are taken in forming the divisions, and therefore a just and fair division can never be expected unless the P.M.G., personally undertakes to determine the fitness or otherwise of a clerk for one or the other cadre, by prescribing certain tests. Owing to this very difficulty the proposal was deemed impracticable and it was emphatically rejected twice on previous occasions by the then Postmaster-General and especially on the grounds that such a system would not suit the conditions of Bombay living and would not work satisfactorily owing to its peculiar drawbacks and the immediate loss it would cuse to many, while benefiting a few, and so it was rightly apprehended that it would create discontent and indifference in these directly affected thereby. At the outset, in a city like Bombay where the conditions of living vastly differ from those of other cities in all respects, such a system is to be thoroughly deprecated and on the contrary more liberal measures providing special advantages and remunerations are essentially needed for the maintenance of smooth and efficient working. Bombay being a great commercial as well as industrial centre of business, the present conditions of Government employ hardly induce suitable recruits owing to scant and distant prospects as is generally experienced and such derogatory system of cadres will make the state worse and less bearable. The present staff also (especially juniors) who are already hard hit and have spent unsparingly the best of their life in the service of the Department with hopes of bright future will have to smart under disappointment and dejection if they innocently suffer for no fault of theirs. Hence the proposal has from the beginning been strongly protested against by the whole staff, as it is sure to prove disastrous and to dislocate the officie work by its unsuitable nature. In fact there is hardly any necessity for disturbing the present arrangement by the substitution of cadres in a office where there is neither intellectual work exclusively separated from the mechanical, nor is there such a great number of graduates as to justify the formation of superior and inferior sections as in the Secretariat or other Revenue and Judicial Offices. In the absence of such grounds it would not be easy and fair to decide the merit or demerit for a particular cadre; and without a fair trial being given to everybody, the division, if made, in the face of such odds will undoubtedly tell upon the innocent and supportless junior officials heavily. Clerks having a particular standing and period of service to their credit should at least be immune from the operation of this strange scheme, but it is not to be so.

Experience shews that the present system, if for all practical purposes far more beneficial and attractive than the proposed one. Persons after joining the office get a regular systematic training and insight into the work which is done even more efficiently and accurately than can be expected from a fresh collegian (graduate or undergraduate) who in reality is in no way superior to a trained clerk. Nevertheless adequate provision is already made for him in reserving certain vacancies and privileges under the existing Departmental orders which is a sufficient allurement for him and calls for no such special distinction sought by the introduction of the proposed measure. Even at present those found incompetent in drafting and doing other intelligent work are debarred from promotion above Rs. 100 (which is to be a stumbling block for the "B" Cadre as now proposed) and so all appointments above Rs. 100 grade are in fact reserved for capable men and this fulfils part of the object sought in framing the Cadres. Why then deprive the clerks of their legitimate rights and put them to the present loss by the inauguration of such an unjustifyable and unwelcome scheme of cadres without any evident and substantial reason?

Sir, the recent revival of this question has actually stifled the enthusiasm and love of work in all the junior clerks and made them so nervous and dejected that the sooner the proposal is dropped the better, otherwise their plight is indescribable. The number of those happy-go-lucky few above Rs. 100 is very small in consideration of the majority below that grade, whose fate hangs in the balance under the new scheme. There is no certainty of long, of getting his due share of promotion which ordinarily he would be entitled to and secure under the present arrangement. Moreover in these hard days it has already been too difficult to pull on with existence when the price of every commodity has been increased threefold, and the price of a rupee has been lowered to 1/3rd of its pre-war value. In pre-war times the minimum pay of an ordinary clerk was Rs. 25 and the maximum Rs. 100; now that the price of a rupee has been so much lowered, it stands to reason, that the minimum and maximum pay of a clerk should proportionately be raised so as to meet at least half way the high prices prevailing at present. The request for the wholesale time scale of pay up to Rs. 200 made by the clerks of this office in their petition above referred to, was a most modest one, but the authorities instead of giving the uniform time scale of pay for all have been pleased to split up the office staff into two cadres thus marring, instead of improving, the prospects by the introduction of the proposed retrograde . . . . measure. The appeal is therefore being made through your medium to the Supreme Authorities of the Department to give their full consideration to the grievances described above before the new scheme is finally adopted in case of Bombay City and you are also earnestly implored to use your kind and powerful pen in favour of the voiceless clerks so as to secure justice and sympathy for them at the hands of the Director-General who is shortly expected in Bombay by the dropping of the new proposal and giving a general revision of pay instead as far as Bombay is concerned.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTICADRE."

Bombay, July 29.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke D.-G., Posts and Telegraphs, is in Bombay on a short visit, may I take the opportunity of bringing to his kind notice some of the grievances of the subordinate staff of his Department?

With regard to the revised scheme of time-scale of pay recently sanctioned I should like to point out that the start of Rs. 30 is hardly a living wage and I submit that the pay of the clerical staff should be placed on the same footing as that of the local scale and general scale Telegraphists, whilst attached to the Presidency Offices. The present pay of the Head clerk and Accountant is no attractive enough to induce qualified men aspire to the appointments and the stagnation of promotion to the higher grades appointment is choking off all ambition and effort and creating conditions of acute dissatisfaction.

Increments for all clerks in the department should be on a time-scale basis upto a recognised maximum. No clerk should be allowed to stagnate on a fixed salary for an indefinite period. A few more appointments should be made in the A cadre, so that certain select clerks may be put in charge of local offices in place of telegraphists, who are doing merely clerical work. Local allowance should be made payable to all clerks in Presidency Towns. The absence of house-rent provision for the clerical establishment in Bombay is felt as a special hardship. There must be periodical transfers for all the clerks all over the Presidency, but the claims of men working in Presidency Offices should be given prior consideration.

That a great injustice has been done to the clerical staff will be evident to your readers when I point out that whereas the pay of a general scale Telegraphist has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 besides house-rent of Rs. 20 and that of local scale Telegraphist from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50, the pay of the lowest grade in the clerical side has been *"raised"* from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30 in the new scale. In future a new clerk before he becomes eligible to the time-scale of pay (Rs. 30-5-130 in twenty years) has to pass through the fixed pay appointments of Rs. 30, 40, and 50 numbering only about 125 and when he thus comes on to the time scale he has to start his career on the next stage on Rs. 55 and since the average number of vacancies in a year is about 5 per cent. only, it will take 30 years or more actually for him to reach the maximum of Rs. 100 and above.

The scheme, therefore, benefits neither a new comer nor the old staff. An increase of Rs. 5 only in the pay of Clerks getting Rs. 50, 55, 60—clerks who have put in 10 to 25 years service—is hardly any great concession and ignores all their loyal services during the war. Thus it is apparent that very few clerks will be able to reach upto Rs. 100 when they retire from the service.

As for the higher appointments under the new scheme the increase amounts to only 5 to 7 per cent. whereas at least a 10 per cent. increase should have been granted.

After thanking the Government of India for the grant of such a "gracious" and a very attractive revision, I, through the medium of your paper request all persons who are seeking employment as clerks to hurry up in sending in their applications to the Telegraph Department for registering their names for likely vacancies in such a generous scheme of pay, which can hardly be secured elsewhere.—Yours, etc.,

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

RAISING OF EXAMINATION FEES IN CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSITY AURTHORITIES URGED TO RESCIND RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

A public meeting was held last evening to protest against the proposal for raising of fees in connection with different university examinations, Mr. J. N. Chaudhari presiding. Several educationists, guardians, and a large number of graduates attended the meeting. The speakers pointed out that the raising of examination fees would inflict a great hardship upon the majority of the students and would make it difficult for a large number of poor deserving students from availing themselves of the benefits of university examinations.

A resolution was adopted urging on the University authorities to rescind their resolution in this matter and also on the Government of India to reserve their final decision till the University authorities have reconsidered the matter. The meeting also urged on the University authorities to appoint a committee to make enquiry into the question and to postpone taking action towards the raising of examination fees pending the result of such inquiry.

E. I. RY. WORKSHOP STRIKE.

STILL CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The strike of the East Indian Railway Workshop men at Lillodah still continues. The workshop coolies did not turn up again on Wednesday. The strikers convened a meeting on Howrah maidan yesterday and resolved that unless they were given the increase of pay demanded they would not resume work. The Agent paid a visit to the workshop which covers an area of about three miles by one mile lying practically idle. It is said that the authorities have ordered the closing down of the workshop until Sunday next.

WORLI-KOLIWADA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report publish ed in your issue of to-day regarding the meeting of the fishermen community held at Worli Koliwada to oppose the acquisition, and the resolutions passed therein, I beg to inform you that there was no "general" meeting of the whole of the fishermen community as is alleged to be sought out by the said report. There are two factions in the fishermen community at Worli Koliwada and the meeting alleged to be and styled as a "general" meeting, was held by only a few fishermen belonging to one faction. I submit that the report as published in your paper is misleading and I am directed by the other larger faction of the fishermen as well as the Christian community of Worli Koliwada consisting of over a thousand persons to request you to publish a correct report namely, that the meeting held at Golpadevi's temple was not a general meeting of all the fishermen and Christian community of Worli Koliwada. As a matter of fact two meetings were held one at the said Golpadevi's temple of a smalled faction of the fishermen community, while another meeting was held in my Church at Worli of the other large faction of the fishermen as well as the Christian community, to which a number of persons belonging to the opposite faction were also invited by me and were present when no such resolutions as alleged in the report were passed, and no one was appointed either a Chitnis or a Secretary, and no particular firm of solicitors was appointed. The meeting held in my Church was to consider as to what steps should be taken as regards the notices received from the City Improvement Trust and what course of action should be pursued in opposing the acquisition, and each community was asked by me to give its decision as soon as convenient and nothing furthtr was done.

I trust that in justice to the large faction of the fishermen community as well as the Christian community you will kindly publish the correct fact as set out above in your well esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

Rev. ROMI de SYLWA,
R. C. Chaplain.

The Sylwan Eden.
Worli, Dadar, Bombay.

MR. GANDHI AT SURAT.

SWADESHI STORES OPENED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 30.

Mahatma M. K. Gandhi paid a flying visit to Surat on 28th July, 1919. At nine a.m., he performed the ceremony of opening the Swadeshi Stores.

In the afternoon he addressed the students of the Sarvajanik College, and Sarvajanik School, laying particular stress on the students' duty to be as careful of their time as of money. He also exhorted the boys that it was none of their business to criticise the fitness of teachers, just as it was not children's duty to judge of their parents. Their bounden duty was to respect them. He explained to the boys why they were receiving education. The main object was to build up character. Education was not the means of earning a livilihood. Its purpose was to enlarge the mind. He further said that the qaulity of fearlessness should be acquired.

At the meeting of Ladies held in the Malvi Wadi at 3 p.m., he advised the audience to help the males in the cause of Swadeshi. At the same place at 6 p.m., he addressed another public meeting and explained very clearly how Home Rule was possilbe the moment the Swadeshi vow was taken. He pointed out how Japan had progressed with wonderfully rapid strides and emphasized the point that failure upon the part of India to observe the vow of Swwadeshi meant an opportunity for Japan to capture the Indian market. He said if twenty-one crores of agriculturists devoted the four months at their disosal to the manufacture of Swadeshi goods, every year would witness a splendid out-turn and that would be a distinct gain to India. Fiscal autonomy, he remarked, was of secondary importance; Swadeshi of the first importance. The concluding remarks were words of exhertation to the people of both sexes, of all castes and creeds to take the Swadeshi vow and thereby to hasten the progress of Home Rule for India.

Agrter his speech was over Mr. Kuverji Mehta in a stirring speech apealed to the audiance to follow Mahatmaji's evidence and said that he was glad to report that on that very day the Swadesi stores had sold goods worth Rs. 900.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

Among the many questions that came before the local Municipality at the time of the last quarterly meeting the question of erecting an additional wing on the northern side of the Municipality created a great interest amongst the members present. Mr. Prasanvadan moved that the question should be deferred till the time of the next buddget. He was supported by Mr. M. B. Sheth. However, on account of the opposition of Mr. R. B. Thakorram Kapilram and others the proposition was negatived. Thereupon Mr. Prasanvadan moved an other amendment to the effect that the tender of Mr. Wadia should not be accepted and that new tenders should be called for. This also was opposed by Mr. Thakorram on the ground that it involved unnecessary waste of time. But Mr. Shankerlal very strongly supported the amendment on the ground that Mr. Wadia's tender was submitted at the time when the prices were very high and now the prices have gone down, therefore it was in the interest of the Municipality to send for new tenders. After some discussion the proposition was carried by 11 to 8.

There has been fairly good rain in Surat and the surrounding talukas, and sowing operations have commenced.

The districts of Jalalpur and Bulsar are infected by cholera.

HOSTEL FOR MOSLEM STUDENTS.

A movement to establish a hostel for Moslem Students was set afoot at the time of the last All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference; and we are glad to note that by the energetic efforts of Mr. Shaikh, the Oriental Translator Government of Bombay, the Hostel has commenced its work and has been temporarily located in the Bungalow of Sirdar Meer Muzzefur Hussein Khan. Rs. 75,000 have been already subscribed and more funds are forthcoming.

The "Seva Mandal" is showing great activity at present. Two more lectures one by Mr. I. P. Khansaheb, Head-Master, Sarvajanik High School, on "The distinguishing marks of modern Social Progress", and the other by Prof. Dave of the Sarvajanik College, on "New Poems of Gujarat" were delivered during the week. Moreover the Association is doing a great service to the Student-world of Surat by conducting "Study Classes" on every Saturday. We hope they will do some substantial work in the field of Social Service.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the District Association of Surat a public meeting was held on last Monday to arrange for the third Gujarat Political Conference at Surat. A Reception Committee with Mr. M. B. Sheth as a provisional Secretary, was appointed and it was resolved to hold the Conference in October next.

We understand that the Bombay Educational Conference also will have its sessions in October.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DOCUMENTS.

INCIDENT IN KARACHI COURT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 30.

The papers lodged in the Court in connection with over eighty civil suits which were to be heard this month by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, have disappeared from his office. It is not known whether the documents have been removed by interested parties in the suits or stolen to be sold as waste-paper.

Two new companies of Mechanical Transport are being raised in Burma and a vigorous recruiting campaign has begun.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

REPORT OF SCARCITY AND FAMINE.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy in parts of the Surat district and in parts of the Konkan and Savantvadi. It was slight in parts of the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops is in progress in some districts. Fodder-supply is insufficient in parts of Sind but the situation is improving with new grass. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are generally in fair condition except in parts of Sind. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

There was good rain during the week in the affected districts of Gujarat and in the Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha Agencies and in parts of the Deccan and slight in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Kharif sowing was retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of the Satara and Bijapur districts. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Panch Mahals and Kaira districts and the Rewa Kantha Agency where they were slightly damaged by caterpillars; they are withering in parts of the Poona, Satara and Bijapur districts. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts. Village works were closed in the Kaira and Broach districts, but they continue in the Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals districts and the Rewa Kantha Agency. One test work is still open in the Poona districts. The numbers of persons on the relief works on the last day of the week ending 26th July were 22,510. The numbers of dependants were 13,426. The numbers on the village works and the test work were respectively 2,516 and 606. The numbers on relief and village works continue to decrease, the figures for the previous week being 23,525 and 2,726. There was a slight increase in the number on the Poona test work. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants, in the affected districts and Agencies, and in the Native States have further decreased from 90,161 to 86,885 and from 952 to 914. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. There is no appreciable change in the prices of food-grains which will remain high. Cheap grain shops continue working in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. The supply of water is sufficient. The condition of cattle is steadily improving.

AN ENGLISHMAN AND THE "ENGLISHMAN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder if any one of your readers hailing from Great Britain could suggest a means whereby the proprietors of that Calcutta daily, the "Englishman" (save the mark) could be induced to change its name?

The reason I ask this of you is that I, in common with many other Englishmen in India are disgusted with exploitation of our name by that paper: Our names used so loosely is calculated to cause misunderstanding. We are utterly disgusted that it should be used as the little of a newspaper totally out of accord with the views of every right thinking Englishman.—Yours, etc.,

FREDERICK A. KEMP.

July 28.

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I remain, yours truly,
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For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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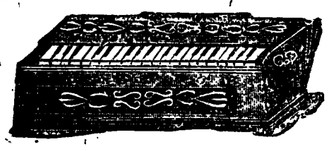
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CREWE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR KEITH'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

Minority Report by Professor Berriedale Keith on the Terms of Reference to the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs.

B.—PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS.

21. The question of the position of the Secretary of State in regard to provincial subjects is one which appeared to me to fall definitely within the limits of the Terms of Reference, and all doubt on the matter was removed by the communication in a letter of May 13th of the views of the Secretary of State on the topic. Mr. Montagu wrote:—

> "In considering the relations between the secretary of State and the Government of India, your Committee is concerned—
>
> (1) with the duties of the Government of India in relation to central subjects for the administration of which the Government of India is, and is to remain, directly responsible; and
>
> (2) with its duties in relation to provincial subjects, the administration of which is entrusted to provincial governments, over which the Government of India exercises, and is to continue to exercise, a certain measure of control."

22. At the same time Mr. Montagu expressed the opinion that, while it was best for the purposes of the inquiry to assume that the Government of India would continue to be the normal intermediary between the Secretary of State and local governments, "if there are special matters in respect of which your Committee find reason to think that the normal arrangement should be departed from, and that local governments should be brought into direct relations with the Secretary of State, I do not wish them to feel themselves bound to such a strict reading of the reference as would debar them from making recommendations accordingly.

23. As it is the purpose of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme that responsible government should first make its appearance in a certain sphere of provincial subjects, I confess that it appeared to me from the first, as will be seen from the memorandum annexed to this report, that this subject was one which demanded our most careful attention, and that the evidence taken by us should be directed largely to this topic in its baridus aspects. I regret that my views were not shared by the majority of the Committee, and that in the ultimate result they have been unable to discuss the proposals which I laid before them. Their own views as expressed in paragraph 18 of their report are so hedged with reservations as to evade serious criticism; nor, indeed, in the absence of discussion, am I at all certain that I wholly comprehend the basis or intention of my colleagues' views. I desire, however, to deprecate strongly any suggestion that the process of relaxation of control from above is to proceed at a varying rate in the eight Governors' provinces. Nothing in my opinion, would be more injurious to the unity of India that the decision to divide the territory into provinces in different stages of progress to self-government, nor could any method of creating inter-provincial jealousy and ill-feeling be devised more effective than the grant to Bombay of a measure of freedom denied to the Punjab, or the concession to Bengal of rights withheld from Bihar and Orissa. In the absence of the evidence which I desired to have taken the conclusions which I have arrived at have necessarily been formed without full consideration of one aspect of the problem, the suggestion that in certain classes of matters there should be direct relations between the Secretary of State and local governments. It must be remembered that in certain questions there is already direct communication between the governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay and the Secretary of State, and that the reform scheme, by converting Lieutenant-Governorships into Governorships, inevitably raises the question whether the governors of the other provinces are to be placed in this regard in a position of inferiority to the Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. It would doubtless be possible to make out a strong case for placing the legislation of the provinces, at least in transferred subjects, under the direct control of the Secretary of State, who would, of course, be able to consult the Government of India on such legislation in its bearing on the interests of other provinces or of India as a whole. The objections to such a proposal are also obvious, and I assume that the Joint Committee, by which the Bill introduced by the Secretary of State will be considered, will investigate thoroughly the whole topic.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON TWO ASSUMPTIONS.

24. The recommendations, which I now submit in the form in which I laid them before my colleagues, are based on two assumptions. In the first place, I assume that, in regard to transferred subjects, there will at once be brought into force a scheme of true ministerial responsibility in general conformity with the proposals of the Montagu—Chelmsford Report as modified by the report of the Functions Committee, which adopts the only sound principle that a minister can only hold office with the good will of the Legislature (technically at the pleasure of the Governor). To avoid misapprehension, however, I must point out that in one respect the report of the Functions Committee presses, to an extent with which I cannot concur, the doctrine of the responsibility of a minister. In cases in which the functions of reserved and transferred departments overlap, or where the action taken in one department is such as to affect the interests of the other, the Governor is necessarily given the final voice to decide what action is to be taken by a transferred department. The Functions Committee hold that the minister must then either accept the decision of the Governor, in which case he "will be responsible for the action taken and will have to defend it in the Legislative Council" or, if he declines to accept the position, must be dismissed by the Governor who will then be set the extremely difficult task of finding another minister. There is, however, a third course of action open to ministers: they can follow colonial precedents, as admirably set out in the classic memorandum of the Hon. J. Ballance to the Governor of New Zealand of 5th August 1892; acquiesce in the Governor's decision in the particular measure, but decline responsibility for it, and remain in office so long as they have the confidence of the Legislature: "if it be the right and duty of the Governor to act in any case contrary to the advice of his ministers, they cannot be held responsible for his action and should not feel themselves justified in retiring from the administration of public affairs." Such a doctrine is doubtless incompatible with the full development of resonsible government which reduces the functions of a Governor to acceptance of ministerial advice, but it is far more consonant than the view of the Functions Committee with the measure of self-government proposed for introduction into India, and if it is accepted by Indian political opinion, it may smooth the way of the working of the reforms scheme.

25. In the second place, I assume that the modifications in the relations between the Government of India and the local Governments necessary to make the recommendations effective would be carried out, if the recommendations were adopted.

26. My recommendations are:—

I.—LEGISLATION.

(1) That the previous sanction of the Secretary of State to the introduction of Bills into local legislatures should be required only in the case of:—

(a) Bills affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces.

(b) Bills affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or States;

(c) Bills which it is proposed to subject to Grand Committee procedure.

(2) That the Governor-General shall be instructed to refer for the decision of the Secretary of State any application for permission to introduce legislation* into a local legislature to which he considers it undesirable to accede, and that permission to refuse the application should be accorded only when the Secretary of State is satisfied that the discussion of the matter in the Legislature would be prejudicial to the peace, order, and good government of India, or to the interests of some part of the Empire other than India.

(3) That the Governor-General shall be authorised, subject to His Majesty's Instructions, to reserve Bills of local legislatures and shall be instructed to reserve Bills of the classes enumerated above (para. 12).

(4) That assent to Bills passed by local legislatures shall be withheld only in cases in which in the opinion of the Secretary of State the coming into force of the Bill would be prejudicial to the peace, order, and good government of India or to the interests of some part of the Empire other than India.

(5) That the approval of the Secretary of State shall be requisite for the withdrawal by the process of certification of any legislative proposal from the control of the local legislature, and its reference to a Grand Committee.

[These rules would apply irrespective of whether the matter in question was a transferred or a reserved subject.]

II. FINANCE.

That the principles set out in paragraph 17 above shall be applied with the necessary modifications to provincial finance, and that the approval of the Secretary of State shall be necessary in any case in which the Governor desires to issue a certificate in respect of expenditure on a reserved subject which has been disapproved by the Legislature, or to authorise expenditure for some purpose for which no provision has been submitted to, or approved by, the Legislature.

III. ADMINISTRATION.

(1) That the Governor-General in Council shall not overrule any decision of a Governor acting with his minister (s) in relation to a transferred subject without the approval of the Secretary of State, and that such approval shall only be accorded when necessary in the opinion of the Secretary of State to secure the peace, order, and good Government of India, or the interests of some part of the Empire other than India.

(2) That the same rule shall be applicable in the case of a decision taken by the Governor in Executive Council when acting in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the non-official members of the local legislature, expressed by resolution or otherwise, in regard to a reserved subject.

(3) That a report shall be made for the consideration of the Secretary of State in any case in which the Governor in Council does not consider it expedient to give effect to a resolution of the local legislature regarding a reserved subject.

(4) That disputes between minister (s) and the Governor as to the nature of subjects as reserved or transferred, and as to action to be taken as regards transferred matters consequent on action taken in reserved matters and *vice versa*, shall be referred, if so desired by minister (s), for the decision of the Secretary of State.

(5) That a Governor shall not, without the approval of the Secretary of State, decline to accept the advice of a minister in regard to a subject under his administration, unless he is satisfied that he can, in the event of the resignation of the minister, obtain another minister prepared to accept responsibility for the policy laid down by the Governor, and that approval should only be accorded by the Secretary of State when he is satisfied that in the interest of India or the Empire it is essential that, for the time being, the control of the transferred subject (s) in question should revert to the Governor in Council.

C.—THE PUBLIC SERVICES

27. I much regret that my colleagues in the case of the important questions affecting the public services in India have not seen their way to take the evidence, and make the investigations, necessary to enable them to come to any decisions on the matter. The two paragraphs following represent the opinions which I formed and which I submitted to them. They are based partly on general constitutional grounds, partly on the knowledge which I have of the Indian services.

28. As regards the public services of India, I am strongly of opinion that there are grave constitutional objections to regulating their conditions of service by an Imperial Act or by regulations made under it, thus withdrawing from the legislatures of India the control of legislation regarding these services. Moreover it is essential in the interest of decentralisation that, as far as possible, the Secretary of State should abandon detailed control of the conditions of service of officers in India, and that changes in the existing conditions should be subjected to the criticism of the legislatures under safeguards against unjust treatment of members already in the service. The proposal* to compel the Secretary of State in Council to create a Public Service Commission, and to assign to it such functions as he thinks fit regarding the public services in India, appears to me to be wholly incompatible with the fundamental principles of the reform scheme, and the proposal to† provide by Imperial Act that no office may be added to, or may be withdrawn from, the public service, and that the emoluments of any post may not be varied without the concurrence of a finance authority designated by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, is, I think, an injudicious attempt to establish by legislation which cannot be varied by local legislation a principle of undoubted value, but one which cannot properly be given a place in an Imperial Act. These views, of course, rest on the belief that all these matters should be regulated by local legislation, and not enacted as constitutional laws by Parliament.

29. I recommend, therefore:—

(1) That, as a necessary measure of decentralisation, the conditions of service of officers of the public services should be regulated by legislation, passed, before the coming into operation of the reform scheme by the Indian Legislative Council in the case of those services for which the Secretary of State recruits the whole or a considerable part of the members, and by the local legislatures in the case of other services.

(2) That such legislation may be repealed or varied from time to time by the Indian Legislature or by local legislatures, subject in the latter case to the previous sanction of the Governor-General, if it is proposed to repeal or vary any legislation of the Indian Legislative Council or Legislature.

(3) That legislation as to the public services enacted by the Indian or local legislatures should be refused assent only when the Secretary of State is satisfied that the enactment is prejudicial to the peace, order, and good government of India or diminishes unduly the rights and privileges of existing members of the public services.

(4) That (save in the case of persons already in the public service who should be secured in any right of appeal to the Secretary of State which they now enjoy) provision should be made in the legislation to be passed that no appeal from a public servant in India shall lie to the Secretary of State except in the case of a proposal to remove from the service, or of an order affecting the emoluments, or pension of, an officer appointed, or selected for appointment, to the public service by the Secretary of State.

(5) That the Indian Legislature and local legislatures should be authorised, with the previous approval of the Secretary of State, to repeal or vary the provisions of section 19 and of parts VII and VIII of the Government of India Act.

*For the cases where permission is necessary under the reform scheme see clause 8 (3) of the Bill. The restrictions of subhead (g) and (h) therein seem needless, as unduly complicating legislation, and the practial working of the whole scheme suggests obvious difficulties. See Cmd. 176, pp. 26-30.

*Bill, cause 26, which is framed in a very remarkable manner.

† Bill, clause 27 (2).

(To be Continued.)

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*See Government of India despatch, 5th March, 1919, para 36. Cmd. 123, p. 12.

†Cmd. 103.—The views of the Government of India (despatch of 5th March 1919) on this head are open to serious criticism. In special the power ascribed to the permanent head of a department by para. 97 is incompatible with responsible government in any real sense.

§"Selected Speeches and Documents on British Colonial Policy," ii, 100.

*It was one of the difficulties of the Committee that no member of the Government of India was available to give evidence before it even on such important issues as the effect on that Government of the working of the Council system.

†See also Cmd. 178, p. 2.

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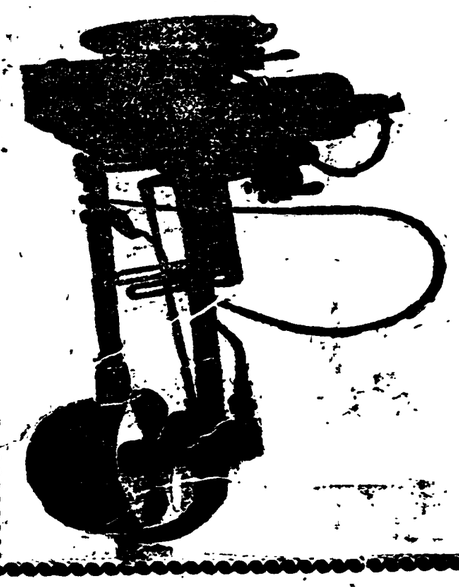
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